

BAULIERON
EX PRICE
PHYSICIAN

LONDON
1637







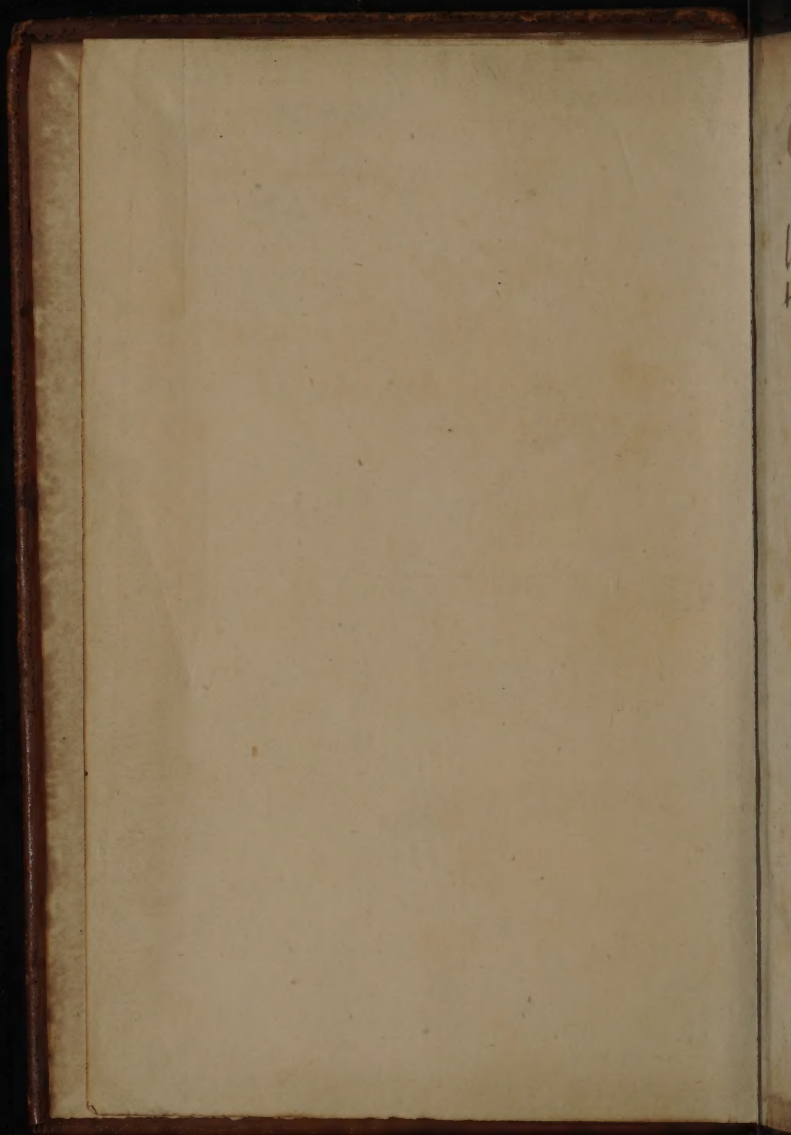
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You see his Shadow and his outward Looks,
Such was his face, which yet is but the rind:
To know him better you must read his Books,
You'll wonder at his gifts, and noble mind.

W^m THE Bosley
Expert Physician.

his books
Learnedly treating of all

AGUES and FEVERS.

Whether Simple or Compound.

Shewing their different Nature, Causes,
Signes, and Cure, viz.

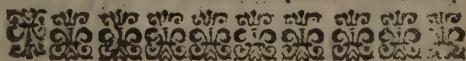
A Feverish Heat.	An intermitting Quartan.
The differences of Feavers.	Feavers annex'd to Quartans.
A Diary Feaver.	A Semiterian Feaver.
A Burning Feaver.	An He tick Feaver.
A continual Putrid.	Confused Erratick Feavers.
A continual Tertian.	Malignant pestilenc Feavers, &c.
A continual Quotidian.	
A continual Quartan.	

Written originally by that famous Doctor in Physick;
Bricius Banderon, and Translated into English
by *Dr. Weeks*, Licentiate in Physick by the
University of Oxford.

Pub^lished for the general good of this Nation, and may be
put in practice with facility and safety.

Printed at London by R. I. for John Harcock, and are to bee
sold at the first shop in Popet head Alley,
near the Exchange. 1657.





The Epistle to the Reader.

Courteous Reader :

Here are no Diseases more frequent in this Nation, none more difficult of Cure, than Agues and Feavers, so that they are Proverbially called, The Scandal of Physicians: Fernelius, who was thought to have writ best against
A 3 them,

them, was himself destroy-
ed by one; neither hath
there yet been publiſht any
remedy ſo ſaving, as their
fiery darts are killing.

Accept then of this Bal-
some, gathered from the
choyſe Gardens of the
Greeks, Latines, Ara-
bians, by the hands of that
incomparable Dr. Brici-
us Baudeion, whoſe age
and experience works more
on my faith, than the un-
fathomed Arcana of the
moderne Febrifuga; hee
was

was eighty years aged
when he writ this Tract,
and had fifty years confir-
med by his Practise, what
in one moneths time thou
mayest now be master of;
his painful long-teeming
Birth wants nothing but
thy embraces to cherish it,
it hath been for many years
cloystered up in the French
and Latine tongue, though
desired by ambitious heads
as a choyse purchase; few
private Studies could boast
of its possession, which en-
A 4 couraged

The Epistle

couraged me to set it forth
in this English Garb, in
which it is entire, though
not so splendid; more pro-
fitable, though not so beau-
teous: Such emunct nostrils
as shall snuffe at it, are like
those my Author speaks of,
that wil smound at the smel
of a Rose; suburban wits,
that breath best in the
worst Air; or like some
unclean Creatures, that
thrive best in standing
Pools; but I leave them,
and commend the ingeni-
ous

to the Reader.

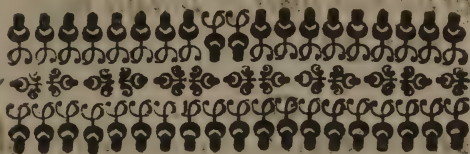
ous to the Work it self, methodical, facil, and perspicuous enough to benefit the meanest capacity, yet satisfy the highest; read and be convinced.

Thine,

B. W.

[illegible]

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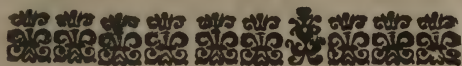
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Special observations for the Readers
more easie apprehension.

R Eader, for thy better understanding
of the quantity of Weights used in
this, and other Physick Books, in Com-
pounding of Medicines, observe this
brief direction; That,

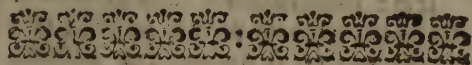
*A Graine is the quantity of a Barley
Corn. A Scruple is twenty Barley Cornes.
Three Scruples containe a Dram. Eight
Drams containe an Ounce.*

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The expert Phisician,
Learnedly treating of all
Agues, and Feavers,
whether Simple, or
Compound;

CHAP. I.

Of a Feaverish heat.

A Feaver is so called from
the Latine word *Fer-
veo*, because it is a Fer-
vor or Heat affecting
the Body; the *Greeks*
call it πυρετον, and τὸ πυρετικόν, that is
to be inflamed or taken with a Feaver,
sometimes it is called πυρεσια and τὸ πυρ-
ρὸν εἶς, that is a fiery habit, or fiery
disposition of the Body, and by *Hip-
pocrates* in the first Book *Epidem. Com-
men. 3. text 18*, πυρ, that is, fire it self.

Of the
Name.

Of a Feaverish heat.

The definition of a Feaver.

It is a praternatural heat kindled in the heart, as in its proper subject, primarily and *per se* hurting our actions, which heat by the mediation of blood and spirits, through the Veines and Arteries, is diffused through the whole body.

The division of heat.

Now, all heat is either Natural, or asciticious, the Natural is either implanted and fixt, or elementary and fluid, and a Feaver cannot consist in either of these, because the implanted is fomented by the primogenious moisture, whose original is heavenly, and once depeculated or wasted, cannot be repaired; nor in the elementary, because this by its temper doth help and cherish the implanted, and further it in concocting and assimilating the nourishment which is to be converted into our substance; this heat Physicians call influent, because with the spirits and blood from the heart, it is carried by the Veines and Arteries to all parts of the body; a feaverish heat then is in the asciticious saith Galen, *Comment. on the sixth book, Epidem. Hippo.* text the 28.

The division of

An asciticious heat is Three-fold; the

the first in respect of the other is said to be simple, that is a bare exuperancy of heat, which is thus ingendred, the Elementary or fluent heat by a daily increase receding from its temper and mediocrity becomes excessive, so that that which was natural, by degrees becomes unnatural, and therefore vitious, and offensive to nature, doth hurt her operations; and in this asciticious heat are your Ephemera or Diary Feavers, and unpurged Synochus. The second heat different from the former is acrid and mordent, arising from putrified matter, which though it be not very burning hot, yet savouring of the condition of the matter from whence it proceeds, is praternatural and burdensome to the implanted heat, and in this are putrid Feavers both continual and intermitting, compound, erratick, and confused. The third asciticious heat is wholly malignant and pernicious, caused from some venenate or pestilent matter, not from the exuperancy of its quality, as the first, nor from putrefaction as the second, but is substantially different.

B 2

asciticious
heat.

a
 a rolled
 a light fever
 lasting a day
 for no longer
 to gather

a
 a swelling

different, and inimicous to the vital and implanted heat.

CHAP. II.

Of the differences of Feavers.

SEEING that all Feavers are caused by an ascititious heat, and not by a natural, as was said before, it is necessary we take their differences first from the essence of heat, then from the subject in which the Feaver is, or from the manner of the motion of heat, or from the cause of the Disease, or from the matter, or symptomes.

From the
essence.

The first difference then is from the essence of the praternatural heat, by which some action is alwaies hurt, because there is a reccession from the natural state, and by how much the greater and more vehement this heat is, by so much the greater ought the Feaver to bee accounted: as for example a *nevus*, that is, a Burning feaver may be said to bee greater than any other Feaver, because its heat being more intense it appears more acrid and mor-

dent

dent than any other humoral Feaver; but on the contrary, if you compare it with an Hætick, it is less than that, because this possesses the very substance of the heart, but that the Humours near unto it.

From the
subject.

Another difference may bee taken from the subject wherein the Feaver is, as for example, by how much the nobler the part affected is, by so much the more vehement the Feaver, as that Feaver which proceeds from a Phrensie, peripneumony, or inflammation of the Lungs, or from a Plurisie by reason of the parts affected, shall bee farre more dangerous than that which follows an inflammation of the Reins, Spleen, or Foot; besides, the Feaver is proportionate, or impropportionate in relation to the subject, and thence shall be esteemed greater or less, as a Burning feaver is proportionate in a Body hot and dry, of youthful age, at Midsummer, or in a hot and dry region, and consequently less dangerous than the impropportionate, which should happen to an aged body, cold and moyst in the Winter season, and in a cold and moyst Country, as

Hippocrates doth excellently note it,
Aphor. 34. Sect. 2.

From the
 manner of
 the moti-
 on.

The Third is from the manner of the motion, and motions here, is nothing else but a swift or slow transition from one subject to another; the swift motion is as often as the heat passeth from a crasse thick subject to a tenuous one, as for example; as oft as an intermitting Feaver doth pass into a continual or other putrid one; and on the contrary, the slow motion is as often as an Ephemera or putrid feaver degenerates into a Hectick, for the Spirits are easier set a fire than the Humours, and these easier than the solid parts of heart and body; likewise an unputrid Synochus being neglected, doth easily pass into a putrid one; and so of other sorts of Feavers.

From the
 efficient
 cause.

The Fourth is from the efficient cause, which is three-fold, the one evident, the other internal, the third occult; the evident is drawn from those Six non-natural things, as from the air, inanition or repletion, &c. the internal from fluxions on the stomach or lungs, obstruction, crudities, or putre-

putrefaction of humours, &c. The occult cause may be double, external, and internal, the external as the contact of a Torpedo, impure copulation, the use of malign and venenate medicaments, &c. from whence are Feavers epidemical, endemical, sporadical, and pestilential, saith *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, the internal cause is hard to bee discovered, because besides the putrefaction, there is a certain venenate air, or breath, which is for the most part unknown to us, whether it depend on the element of Stars, and therefore is called by *Hippocrates*, *Quid divinum*, as was that sweating sickness in *Brittaine*, which did not only depopulate *England*, but *Germany* and *France*.

The Fifth difference is from the matter, which consists either in the spirits, or the humours, or the solid parts, and these three *Hippocrates* in the sixth of his Epidem. last Section, text 19. calls ἔχοντα, ἢ ἐνδύχόμενα ἢ ὀρεμνῶτα σώματα, that is, containing, contained and impetuous bodies.

From the matter.

The containing, are the solid parts in which are caused Hectick Feavers,

The containing.

B 4

both

both univertial and particular, they first invade the substance of the heart, then equally the other parts; these primarily and *per se*, possess the substance of some private part, from whence they are communicated to the heart, and to the rest of the solid parts, as to the Lungs, Midriff, Stomach, or Liver, &c.

The contained.

The contained, are the four Humours which offend either in quantity or quality, in quantity as often as these Humours are more or less enflamed in the heart without putrefaction, and hence are the Epæmaistical, Acmaistical, and Paracmaistical Feavers; in quality, in relation either to touch, sight, or taste, according to *Hippocrates*, as by the touch of the Pulse, some are judged mordent, others milde, and temperate in comparison with others; others appear moyst as bilious Feavers, such as are your continual tertians, or burning Feavers, all which are mordent, especially about the state of the Disease, and before the Crisis; the milde ones are such as the true Diary Feaver, which ends with a sweat or moystness,

nels, and your unputred Synochus, and *Exodus*, that is moyst, of which *Cratin* makes mention against *Lycio*; for these in respect of other Feavers are called milde and temperate. To the light are referred the red ones, as the unputred Synochus, which is from a more fervid blood; the white ones as Quotidians the livid as Quartans, Syncopals, or Pestilential Feavers; others are arid and horrid to the eye, as the colliquating Hectick, and that of the second or third degree. In relation to taste, some are said to be sweet, as those from natural Flegme, and many bloudy ones, which even after putrefaction retaine some sweetness; others are bitter as the bilious, others salt, as those from salt flegme, and the hybernal causes, or winter burning Feaver.

The impetuous are the vital, animal, and natural spirits; in the vital spirits is caused a Diary of one day, if the spirits be tenuous, of more daies, if they be crasse; but more of this in its proper place. Some Feavers are long, others short; some diurnal, others nocturnal; some ordinate, others

The impetuous.

thers inordinate; some periodical, others erratical, according to the condition of the Sick, the quality of the morboous matter, or its quantity and motion.

**From the
Symptoms**

The Sixt difference of Feavers is taken from their Symptomes, as often as a part is possest with an inflammation, and these Feavers are always continuall, whether blood, choller, or flegme superabound; if blood, the Feaver is called Phlegmonodes, if choller, Erysipelatodes, and Typhodes, or burning; and they have another name or appellation from the part affected, as from the Liver Hepatica, from the Spleen Splenica, from the Bladder Cystica, from the Throat Cynanchica, from the Head Phrenitica, Lethargica, Comatosa, from the Lungs Pneumonica, from the Side Pleuritica, from the Midriff Diaphragmatica, from the Wombe Hysterica, from the Stomach Stomachica, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the division of Feavers.

ALL Feavers of what sort soever are either Essential, or Symptomatical, the Essential is either simple, compound, confuse, erratick, pestilent, or of malignant nature.

The Simple is either in the spirits, or humours, or solid parts; chiefly in the vital spirits, then in the animal and natural (if there be any such) is the true Ephemera which lasts but one day, but longer if the spirits be crasse. In the Humours are ingendred divers Feavers, of which some are continual, others intermitting, and of the continual some are from the Humours not putrefied, others from putrid humours, and these either from the humours equally, or inequally putrefied.

The simple Feaver.

Those which are from the humours not putrefied are from the blood inflamed in the heart by a preternatural heat, which by the greater veines diffused into the habit of the body, doth

An unputred Sympchus.

prima-

primarily, and *per se* hurt our actions. These differ from an Ephemera nominally, and in respect of the matter not really, nor in way of cure, because the one is in the spirits inflamed, the other in the blood unputrefied; both may proceed from the same external causes, and the same method and remedies serve for the cure of both, they are continual, and have but one accession, although there be three sorts of them distinguished by their several names.

The Homotonos.

The first is, when the heat remains equal and alike to it self, through the whole course of the Feaver, and how much is inflamed anew, so much is presently dissipated, and this the Greeks call Homotonos, or of equal tenor.

The Epacmaistical.

The second is, when the late inflammation is greater than the dissipation, and then the heat gathers strength, and grows stronger, and this is called Epacmaistical, or increasing.

The Paracmaistical.

The third is, when there is more dissipated, then is afresh inflamed, and it sensibly declines till it ends, and by the same Greeks is called Paracmaistical,

cal, or declining; and this Synochus may last seven days, but an Ephemera transcends not the third day unless the spirits be crasse; full bodies which abound with bloud, and fare deliciously and live idley, and those in hot and moyst, or temperate regions, are most subject to the unputred Synochus, for the most part it ends with sweating or moystness, as an Ephemera, which wants not its danger, if you neglect bleeding.

Feavers which are in the putred Humours are either from equal, or unequal putrefaction; if the Humours be equally putrefied in the great Veines, the Feavers are continual, and are three-fold distinguished by the same names as the unputred Synochus; for the first is Homotonos, when the putrefaction remaines equal and alike to it self through the whole course of the Disease, and how much putrefies so much is emptied; the second Epacmasticall, when the putrefaction from the beginning to the end increaseth; the last Paracmasticall, when the morbidical humour is from the beginning to the end by degrees diminished. The e

The putred Synochus.

three

three have no remissions, or exacerbations apparent at intervalls (because the Humours are equally putrefied in the great Vessels) as are in those which proceed from the Humours inequally putrefied in the same Vessels, of which in their proper place ; neither have they any intermissions as are in the exquisite intermitting Feavers, but last till the whole putrefaction is dissolved ; their signes are like to those of the unputred Synochus, but more conspicuous, because they are from putred matter, but those from the effervescency of heat.

The Syn-
echis.

The latter Physicians use the word *Συνεχης*, for every continual Feaver caused from the Humours inequally putrefied in the great Veines, to difference it from *Σύνοχος*, which signifies the same, if you respect the etymology of the word. This Synechis, or continual Feaver, hath divers appellations according to the site of the Humour which doth unequally putrefie ; if in the great Veines near to the heart, a *καυτος* or burning feaver is ingendered, but if in the other Veines further off, a continual Feaver is caused, which hath

hath its denomination from the predominant humour, viz. if Natural choler putrefie, there will follow a bilious Synechis, which every other day shall have its exacerbations and remissions, and in the morning especiall shall be most remitted, but without intermission, from whence is a continual tertian; if Natural flegme putrefie in the veines, there shall be a continual quotidian, which likewise every day at set hours shall have its remissions and exacerbations; if a melancholly humour putrefie, there shall be a continual quartan, which every fourth day shall have its intensi-on and remission, but no intermission.

Amongst those Feavers which are caused from Humours inequally putrid, there are some others which differ from the continual, both in matter and site, and are called intermitting, for the matter of continual Feavers is natural, but that of intermittings is excrementitious; the seat and matter of the continual, is in the great Veines, but that of the intermitting without them, as in the Liver, Stomach, Spleen,

Intermit-
ting Fea-
vers.

Spleen, Intestines, Mesentery, and habit of the body, so that if excrementitious choler putrefie, it is called an intermitting tertian, because it recurreth every third day, begins with rigour, and sometimes with vomiting, if it be exquisite, whose fit is twelve hours, on Vessels, according to the quantity of choler producing it, and is terminated with Sweats, then ends in an apyrexia; or perfect infebricitation, and the fountaine of this Disease is principally in the Liver; likewise if excrementitious flegme putrefie, out of the great Vessels is caused an intermitting quotidian, whose fit is eighteen hours by reason of its coldness, crassness, and clamminess, and it begins with a coldness of the Nose, Eares, Hands, and Feet, and is terminated with a moisture, and not with sweat as a tertian, the fountain of this is the Stomach, if glassie flegme putrefie in the same place; there is another kind of Feaver which the Greeks call *ὑπιδλον*, the word is derived from *ὑπιος*, which is milder, and *δλος* the Sea, because as that at first seems smooth to the Mariner; and by and by is tost with most horrid Tempests

pests, so this Feaver at first invasion is gentle, and so takes root; and a little while after precipitates the sick into most desperate dangers, or as *Ægineta* would have it, it is derived from the Adverb ὑπιος, that is, gently, and ἀλαίνει, heateth; to this kinde may bee referred those from Rheume, and that which accompanies the Green Sickness, but of them in their place. If a melancholly excrementitious Humour putrifie there, it begins with horreur, and sometimes with vomiting, as a tertian, and the fit is twelve hours, or more, or less, according to the quantity of the Humour, and recurs every fourth day, and therefore is called a quartan, which is the longest of all Feavers, and hath its seat in the Spleen; and so much for Feavers in the Humours inequally putrified, whether continual, or intermitting; and though *Hippocrates* and *Galen* make mention of a Quintan, Sextan, Septan, and Nonan, we must not think they proceed from any next kinde of Humour, but are to bee referred to a Quartan, and to be cured by the same method, onely the difference is that a

C Quintan

Quintan is caused from an atrabilari-
ous humour, and is the worst of all,
fullest of danger, and of the greatest
essence, saith *Galen*, *Commen.* on the
third Section of the first Book *Epidem.*
but the rest are from a melancholly
humour.

A Hectick

A Hectick Feaver (although it bee
in the solid parts) is to be reckoned a-
mongst the Simple Feavers, it differs
from a pestilential, in that it is free
from any venenate or malign quality,
from the Humoral, that is free from
putrefaction. A Pestilent Feaver is
likewise numbred amongst the Sim-
ple, though it differ from them by its
venenate, contagious, and pernicious
quality, by which it contaminates
our substance, and amongst malignant
Feavers may be numbred, those from
vitellinous, æruginous, and prassinous
choller, according to *Galen*, and *Hip-
pocrates*, and *Avenzoar* in his *Theistr.*
A Leipyria is placed also amongst
malignant Feavers by *Hippocrates*, in
his *Epidem.* and *Progn.* 2. *Lib.* 3. and
by *Galen* in his Comments upon those
Books, it differs from an exquisite
cause by its malignity, and is always
deadly,

deadly, according to *Galens* Commem-
on *Aphorif.* 48. *Sect.* 4. and *c.* 4. of his
Book of *Inequal Distempers*, it kills
the fourth day, or sooner, and fol-
lows great inflammations of the Vil-
cera, so much of Simple Feavers.

A Compound Feaver is that which is
made either of two intermittings mixt,
as a double tertian, a double and tri-
ple quartan, or of a continual and in-
termittent, as a hemitritæan, or a
Hectick with a putred make a Com-
pound Feaver, and so likewise of ma-
ny others.

Com-
pound
Feavers.

The confused is as often as two or
three Humours doe putrefie together,
whether in the great Veines, or out of
them, and in the same place begin to-
gether, and end together, for this
mixture ingenders no compound but a
confused Feaver, and the one cannot
be known from the other, because the
signes are so confused from whence it
hath its name, as for example, if Cho-
ler and Flegme putrefie together in the
great Veines, there shall be two continu-
al Feavers in the same place, which
make a confuse; and no Compound
Feaver; on the other side, if the same

The Com-
fused.

Humours putrefie with melancholly in the lesser Veines altogether, and in the same place, there shall bee two or three intermittings, which mixt doe likewise produce no compound, but confused Feaver; so a double continual tertian will be confused, and not compound, because the putred matter is contained in the same place.

The Erratick.

The Erratick, or inordinate Feaver is that which observes no type, or order of other Simple Feavers, whose humour putrefies in divers places, and moves from one place to another, from whence is the diversity of the fits; sometimes it intermits four dayes, sometimes eight, and sometimes more, and then recurres; sometimes it comes sooner, and is called præoccupant; sometimes moves slower, and is called rerardant; and so much for essential Feavers. A Symptomatical Feaver, though it be continual, yet differs from the former, because its matter is not contained in the greater Veines, neither hath it any exacerbations, or remissions, but depends on the inflammation of the part which it possesses; from whence it hath its name,

name, as is observed in the second Chapter.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Circuit of Feavers.

TO finde out the Reason of the Circuits of intermitting Feavers is of no small moment amongst the Learned, for what one allows, another reprobates, every one applauding his owne phansie; leaving then their nicities, I shall declare my owne opinion, having premised somewhat for elucidation of what shall follow; all the parts of the body are endued with four Faculties, to wit, the Attractive; Retentive, Alterative, and Expulsive; and as long as these are free from any fault, man lives in perfect health, and when one of these is too strong for the other, he is affected with various Diseases, as if an excrement be inherent to any part, and cannot bee expeld from it by reason of its weakness, it becomes burthensome to it, because it is neither discuffed nor removed; or if by reason of its coldness, crasseness, or

clamminess, it obstruct the passages through which it ought to be expeld, it putrefies, and causeth a Disease, and the heat contracted by putrefaction is very offensive to the heart, and first of all occupies and infests the Spirits, because they are tenuous, then the Humours, because they are more crasse; and last of all the solid parts, and this heat from the heart through the Arteries dispersed to the whole body generates a Feaver, and hurts our actions. The cause then of the shortness or length, of the anticipation or tardation of the Circuits, may be taken from these Six things, *viz.* From the Species of the Humour, from the quantity, quality, habit of the Body, disposition of Strength, and complication of Feavers.

From the
Humour.

There are four Humours in the Body, one of which exceeds the other in quantity and quality, as if pure blood putrefie in the great Veines, (which is hot and moyst) it begets a continual Synechis, if out of those Veines, it produces an intermitting, its thinner part is turned into choler, and the crasser into melancholly, as

Alexan.

Alexan. Aphrodif. learnedly notes.

Another caule of the circuits is from the quality of the Humour, and weakness of the part where the excrement is heaped up; as flegme next to bloud exceeds other Humours in quantity, and being cold of quality, and moylt, crasse, and clammy, by its frigidity it resists putrefaction, and by reason of its crasseness and clamminess is not so easily resolved as bloud, and hence are the length of its fits, and by reason of the reliques and imbecillity of the part, new excrement is heaped on it, thence are new fits which recurre every day; and if yellow choler putrefie in a part, it causeth the like, though more difficultly than flegme, by reason of its driness, by which it more powerfully resists putrefaction, and because it is a tenuous humour, and not crasse, it is farre more easily resolved than flegme, and leaves less reliques behind it in the affected part; and hence is it that its fits (which it causeth) doe sooner end in an infebrication, and greater time or interval is required for a new accession, but because the part is debilitated by the former excrement, it readily

From the
quality.

receives the new, which putrefying as before causeth a new fit, neither sooner nor later than the third day, and lasts twelve hours, and is therefore called a tertian, because it recurs every third day. The melancholly juyce retained in a part doth not so easily putrefie as other Humours, by reason of its two qualities which resist putrefaction, *viz.* frigidity and siccity, and therefore it intermits two daies, and returns every fourth day; and though the former matter bee emptied, yet there is a weakness and disposition of the part (as in the other) to receive a fresh humour, from whence follows a new fit, which for the most part lasts twelve hours, sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the quantity of the humour oppressing the part.

Object. against this opinion.

The quantity of the Humour, whether much or little, cannot of it self be the cause of the longitude, or brevity, anticipation, or tardation of the fit, it is true, a great quantity doth oppress the part, and a small is quickly resolved; but that alone cannot be the efficient cause, because the same motion is observed to bee from a small and great

great quantity, and that it is so, let choler or melancholly be found in any part of the body putrefied, it is most certaine that choler will move neither sooner nor later than the third day, nor melancholly than the fourth, therefore the quantity of the Humour alone cannot be the cause of the circuits, or of the longitude, or &c, of feaverish fits.

But rather the quality is the cause of the length or shortness of the anticipation, or post-position of the fits, which your epileptical insults seeme to manifest, for they proceed not so much from the quantity of the humour, as from the quality offensive to the braine, and thus Womens courses flow at set moneths and dayes, not by reason of the quantity of the bloud, but quality, whether they be much or little, unless somewhat intervert the course of Nature; and so wee must judge of the Humours, in which there is a certain occult quality, unknown to us, which causes flegme every day, yellow choler every third day, and melancholly every fourth, to grow furious, and bee moved; Hippocrates seems

From the
quality.

seems to favour this opinion in his Proæmium to the *first Book of Prognosticks*, where hee thus Prophecies, ἀπὸ δὲ ἡγ' ἐὶ τὸ θεῖον ἐν 11, &c. whether there be not somewhat Divine in the Disease, which according to *Aristotle*, in proportion answers to the Element of Stars; now the starry Element is said to be that which operates beyond the order or power of the Four Elements, and is scarce comprehensible.

From the
habit of
the body.

The habit of the body whether dense or rare, may be the cause too, of the length or shortness of the fits, but the anticipation or tardation may be referred to the substance of the matter, or to the multitude or paucity; the substance is either crasse or tenuous, if crasse and clammy the fits shall be longer, if tenuous shorter; if to the multitude, or paucity, a little is easier dissipated and resolved than a great deal, from these two then, the anticipation or tardation of the fits may be caused.

From the
strength.

The Fifth cause of the Circuits may be from the strength, for if the alterative and expulsive faculty of every part

part be strong, they will cast off all the excrement to the parts destined for it by Nature; contrariwise, if they bee both weak, that remaining doth by degrees putrefie, because it is not dissolved, and so it moves sooner or later according to its quantity, or quality, or both together, and the paroxysmes are longer, or shorter.

The complication of Feavers may change the course of Circuits, because some are from a cold Humour, crasse and clammy, others from a hot and tenuous; so the one is moved, corrupted, and resolved sooner, the other later, from whence is the shortness or length of the fits; besides our dyet, whether good or bad, if in tempestivous doth help or hurt much, or the Patients intemperancy, and irregularity.

From the complication.

The efficient cause of putrefaction is either external, or internal; the external doth chiefly depend on corrupt meats, or evil juyce, which can no way be corrected by the help of Nature, and which are apt to corrupt and affect the Viscera; the internal cause is either from obstruction, or the occurrence of putrid things, for obstruction, caused

The cause of putrefaction.

fed by crasse & viscid Humours hinders perspiration, and so the Humours retained, and neither dissolled, nor cooled, doe easily putresce though they be good, and hence a Feaver; of the same force is that obstruction which proceeds from a plenitude of the Vessels, which is above our strength; for they therefore putresce because they cannot be concocted, nor governed by our enfeebled strength. The occurrence of putred things doth first corrupt the Spirits, then the Humours, as the filthy exhalations, and putrefaction of vapours, drawing in the Air from the Gallical Elephantiacal, and of those infected with a putrid or pestilent Feaver.

CHAP. V.

Of the Constitution of Feavers.

SENTENTIOUS Hippocrates in the 12th. Aphorisme of the first Section, reduces the times of Diseases to two, viz. the *πρὸς ἄνω* and the *πρὸς ὑπομῖον*, that
 accor-

according to *Galen* in the first Book of *What the Crises*, chap. 4. is the constitution of *catastasis* the whole Disease, or its duration conscribed within its four times, *viz.* the beginning, increase, state, and declination, the knowledge and distinction of which times is so necessary for a Physician, that without it hee can neither prognosticate aright, nor prescribe proper diet or remedies.

The signes of these four Universal times are taken from the *Idæa*, or species of the Disease, from its motion, from the nature of the fits, from the figure of the body, from the strength of the Patient, from the season of the year, and age of the Patient, from the pulse and rigor, from the hour of the fit, and the vehemency of the symptoms, from the length or shortness of the fits, from the nature of the evacuations, from the crudity or coction of the Urine, and of the Humours causing the Diseases.

The *Idæa* or species of the Disease is chiefly taken from its motion: for a swift motion shewes that the state will be quickly, and a slow motion that it will fall out later. Thus a burning Fea-

From
whence are
the signs
of these
times.

From
whence is
the *Idæa*
of the Dis-
ease.

ver

ver by reason of its essence is said to be vehement, and quickly comes to its state; and a pestilent Feaver by reason of the governing faculty it affects, is vehement, and hath a speedy state, and an inflammation of the Lungs, by reason of the dignity of the part, speeds to its state.

2 From
the fits.

From the nature of the fits you have these Signes, if they be short, the state is near; if long, as farre off.

3 From
the figure.

From the Figure of the body, if the face with the Hypochondria bee suddenly extenuated, it denotes the Feaver to be acute, and of swift motion, but if the body be not impaired, it is a signe of its longitude.

4 From
the
strength.

If at the beginning the Sick be more than ordinarily weakned, it shews the Disease to be acute, and of swift motion; if otherwise, to be diuturnal.

5 From
the season.

If the season, age, region, custome, and dyet of the Patient be all agreeing, the Disease shall be short; if otherwise, long; as for example, if a young cholericke body at Midsummer, in a hot Country, feeding high, on meats of good juyce, and drinking pure wine, should be taken with a tertian, it shall sooner

fooner leave him, than if hee were an old man in a cold Country, and Winter season, fed with cold and moist meats, and seized on by the same Disease, and thus a Winter quotidian would bee longer to him than a Summer one.

If the pulse be frequent, swift, and great, it declares an acute Feaver of quick motion. 6 From the pulse.

If the rigour be long, it shews the length of the Disease, because the Humour is putrefied out of the great Vessels; if short, it shews the contrary. 7 From the rigour.

If it alwayes invade at the same hour the Disease will be long, because it shews the Humour to be fixt, and hardly to be eradicated, but if it anticipate, or come later, it will be shorter, and bee more easily extirpated; sometimes the quantity of the matter is the cause of the anticipation, as the paucity is of the tardation. 8 From the houre.

The vehemency of the Symptomes in the fit doth indicate the vehemency and velocity of the morbificall matter. 9 From the Symp- tomes.

If the later fit last longer than the former, 10 From the dura-

tion of the
fits.

11 From
the evacu-
ation.

12 From
the urine.

Signes
when the
matter is
out of the
veines.

former, it shews the augment, if shorter, the declination of the disease.

If in a former fit there was an evacuation made by sweat, and yet the next fit be as long, it denotes the length of the Disease from the quantity of the matter.

If at the beginning, the Urine be coct, the Feaver will be short; if crude, long; for the Urine is of good judgement in Feavers continual, or intermitting. That water is tenuous in which appear no contents, but is of white colour, and denotes crudities; but if it be meanly crasse with white contents, smooth, and equal, it shewes coction, and the brevity of the Feaver.

If the matter be not contained in the greater or lesser Veines, but in the Stomach, then the signes are to be taken from the dejections or stooles, if in the instruments of respiration, from the spittle; if in the habit of the body, from the sweat; *Hippocrates* in the first and second *Book of Prognosticks*; but that these four times may the better be distinguisht, we shall set downe some examples of particular Diseases, by which you may guesse of the rest.

The

The beginning of a Feaver is then said to be, when the humour in which the Feaver doth consist is crude, the augment when it begins to be concocted, the vigor or state of the Disease is most vehement when it appears most concoct, the declination when all Symptomes doe abate; or in a word, an obscure concoction determinates the beginning, a manifest, the augment, a perfect the state.

The beginning of a Phlegmon is, when the part is filled with blood; the augment when the fluxion ceases, and the blood collected putrefies, from which putrefaction is caused a heat, and from that heat a greater diffusion, distending the part more, though there be no new afflux, the vigour is when it is turning to *pus*, the paine and heat being greater, the declination when the *pus* flowes forth, or is digest and resolved.

The beginning of an Ophthalmy is, when there is a deflux of a thin, crude, copious humour to the eye, the augment is when the humour is more crasse, and hath some signes of coction, the state is when it is yet crasser,

How to distinguish the four times of Feavers.

The four times of a Phlegmon.

Signes of the times of an Ophthalmy.

and less, when the eye-lids are glued together like to those that sleep, the declination when all things are more gentle, without the distinction of these times, the remedies reckoned up by *Hippocrates*, *Apho.* 31. Sect. 6. would little availe this Disease.

The four
times of an
Ulcer.

The beginning of an Ulcer is, when the sanies is watry thin and incoct, the augment when it is lesse and thicker, the state when the Pus is tenuous, white, and equal, when crass and little, the declination; these four universal times of Diseases are not alwayes equal, nor comprehended within a set number of dayes, not only in divers Diseases, but in the same, one is sometimes longer, sometimes shorter, and not alwayes equal. Besides these signes, the anticipation of the fit doth declare the augment of the Disease, as the tardation doth declination, though it is not universally so; for some quotidian, tertians, and quartans (by a certain propriety of the Disease) have from the beginning to the end always anticipated, as others have always been more tardant. If the fit anticipate, and be longer than usually, and
more

more vehement, and the intermission shorter, more impure, and the feaverish heat increased, and the Symptoms attending it more grievous, they denote the state; but if it be shorter, slower, more simple, and the Symptoms lesse, they argue a declination of the whole Disease. The like observation may be made of Symptomatical Feavers, which arise from the inflammations of the Viscera, whose times are the same with those of Phlegmons. All this is to be understood of salubrious Diseases, and not of those lethal which run not through all these times manifestly, because some kill in the beginning, others in the augment, others in the state, and seldome or never in the declination, unless the Disease be malignant, and the strength so deject, that it cannot expel the morbidical humour though it be concoct.

CHAP. VI.

Of the four times of Diseases
in special.

IN the former Chapter we treated in general of the constitution of the whole Disease, now of the Paroxysme or Fit, having first told what time is, and what a Paroxysme; a Period, or Circuit, and what a Type, and wherein they differ.

What
time is.

Time is the number or measure of motion according to priority, and posteriority, saith *Aristotle* in the fourth of his *Physicks*, but *Galen* in his Book to *Thrasylbus* describes it otherwise, for he sayes, Time is an alteration of the morbifical matter, made either by the natural or preternatural heat, since the times of Diseases are essentially measured by the mediate passions caused in the living parts of our bodies, and those in relation to coction.

What a
period is.

A Period is the time of intermission and remission, when a Feaver returns from one place to the same againe, as
for

for example, if a Tertian Ague begin the tenth hour with rigour, and the third day return the same hour with rigour, it shall be an intermitting tertian; if a Feaver begin with cold, it shall be an intermitting quotidian; if with horroir, a quartan.

In the Period, Paroxysme, or Circuit is concluded the Type, which is nothing else but the order of intension, or remission, comprehended in the period, which denotes both the time and species of the Disease, saith *Galen*.

The matter of intermitting Feavers is sometimes moved from one place to another, sometimes moves not, but rests quiet in a part. now when the matter is moved the times of intermitting Feavers are Six, viz. The beginning, the inequality, the increment, the state, declination, and integrity, or interval.

The Fit or Paroxysme is divided into the accession, which is the worser part of the whole Circuit, beginning from the first invasion and lasting to the state, and remission, which is the more benigne part, saith *Galen* in his Commentary on *Aphorif. 12, Sect. 1.*

What is the type.

The time of intermitting Feavers from moveable matter.

The division of the fit.

and Chap. 3, 4, 5. of the times of Diseases; now to the accession belong the four first times, to the remission, the two last, which are now to be explained.

The first time,

The beginning is, when the matter begins to be moved, and Nature hath not yet begun to work upon the matter.

The second time.

The inequality, when the matter begins to putrefie, and putrid vapours assault the heart, and a feaverish heat is diffused without the heart, which whiles it is expanding, Nature gives battle against the matter.

The third.

The augment is, when the heat is equally expanded throughout all parts, and the heat is more intense, and Nature re-acts on the morbidical matter.

The fourth

The state is, when there is an omnimodal equality in the feaverish heat, that is, when the heat is extended through all parts in an equal degree.

The fifth:

The declination is, when there is a gradual inequality of heat, or when the heat is diminished, and Nature overcomes, and the feaverish heat forsakes

takes the heart, and invades the extreme parts and feet.

The integrity is, when the Feaver is quite off, but these Six may very well be reduced to Four, because the former of the inequality is reduced to the beginning, the latter part to the augment, and the integrity is no time of the Feaver, but of the Period; and so much of Feavers, whose matter is moveable from place to place. Now let us speak of that matter which is not moved, but remains in a part, by reason of its weakness, that it cannot expel it, and therefore putrefies, and causeth a putrid Feaver, which the matter being emptied doth intermit, but because the imbecillity of the part is still remaining, and certaine seminaries of the former matter, therefore a new excrement is easily received, which being corrupted causeth a new fit.

The Sixth.

The beginning of these fits is, when the superfluity begins to putrefie, the augment when the fuliginous putrid matter assaults the heart, and the humours contained in it are inflamed, so that its innate heat is made fiery hot, the state is when this fiery Fervor is

The times of these putrid are but four.

brought to the height, and the debate is strongest between the feavourish heat and Nature, the declination is, when Nature overcomes the fiery heat, and expells it (if the matter be tenuous) by sweat if the pores be open, and the expulsive faculty strong, or by Urine if those passages be open, or by the stoole if the matter be crasse, which is the way appointed by Nature for such excrements.

The signes
of the
times of
these Fea-
vers.

The beginning of these Diseases is known from the pulse rare and slow, from a plumbeous or sublivid colour, a coldnesse of the extreame parts, sloath, sadness, paine, and profound sleep, the heat being retracted to the heart, and the braine refrigerated, from their eye-lids scarce moveable, the matter moving outwards and molesting them, from their salivation caused by the concussion of the rigour or hor-
rour, the salival matter residing in the glandules about the root of the tongue, being expressed by it.

The aug-
ment.

When a dry Cough is caused, the thinner part of the moisture falling into the rough Artery, it being ineffectual and vaine, the sick is worse affected, and then

then is the augment with a great pulse frequent, and the heat expanded to all the parts.

The state followes when the heat is consistent at its height, neither encreased nor diminisht, the Symptomes vehement, the Pulse greater, swifter, and more frequent then ordinary.

The state,

If the declination tend to death, (which is very rare) the pulse is weak, unequal, and inordinate, but if to health, then all Symptomes are remitted, and strength daily encreased.

The declination,

These Four times are to bee observed both in salubrious Feavers, and mortal, but in different respects; in the third Chapter we told you, that salubrious Feavers were either in the Spirits, or in the Humours, or in the solid parts.

In the Spirits is a Diary, whose times are not taken from the matter, nor from the symptomes, but from the essence of the preternatural heat kindled in the vital Spirit of the heart. The whole fit of this Feaver is twenty four hours, sometimes shorter or longer, according to the quantity of the febrish

From whence the times of a Diary.

febrile heat, crasseness of the spirits, the strength of the sick, or thicknesse of the skin, but if it be exquisite, it speedily runs through its four times.

**Feavers
without
putrefa-
ction of
the Hu-
mours.**

The Humours may bee inflamed without putrefaction, and cause a continual Feaver, which hath but one fit, and that longer than a Diary, whose four times are taken from its essence, and from the matter, *viz.* (the fervid blood hurting our actions) whether it be homotonous, epacmasticall, or paracmasticall ; and these four times may be distinguished though short, and the matter not moveable from place to place. Next, let us examine the Signs by which the Four times of Feavers which arise from the Humours equally putrefied, whose matter is quiet and immoveable may be distinguished, and afterwards of those inequally putrefied ; we will speak first of those whose matter putrefies in the great Veines, and if equally there shall arise a three-fold continual Feaver, which come not alike to the integrity or interval, and end with one fit, and has no periods, yet hath its four times distinguishable ; The first is, when through the whole course

course of the Disease, the measure of putrefaction is alike, and the Greeks call this Homotonos; the second is, when the putrefaction is greater than the dissipation, and this is called E-pacmastical; the third is, when the dissipation is greater than the putrefaction, and is called Paracmastical, and their four times are distinguisht by their intencion, and remission, and putrefaction; if the Humours which are contained in the great Veines doe unequally putrefie, it is either the thinner part of the blood, or cholerick blood which putrefies, and it causes a continual tertian, or flegme, or the cruder part of the blood, and causes a continual quotidian, or the crasser part of the blood, and maketh a continual quartan, of which more at large in their proper places; the times of these Feavers may be distinguisht from what is aforesaid, if the Humours putrefie out of those greater Veines, the Feavers shall bee intermitting, and their four times shall be more evident than those of continual, because the matter moves from place to place, and they are terminated by urine, sweatings, vomitings or looseness,

Mortal

The times
of mortal
Feavers.

Mortal Feavers seldome have four times, for some kill in the beginning if they bee peracute, and the Patient weak; others kill in the augment, when the Sick is stronger; others in the state, when they are yet stronger, and the Feaver is less acute, as *Galen* shewes in his first Book of *Crisis*, chap. 2. and *Hippocrates* in the first Book of his *Epid. Sect. 2. Text 45.* saith, *No man dyes in an universal declination, for coction signifies a speedy indication, and security of health;* the reason is, because in the declination of a Paroxysme, or fit, the morbidicall matter may not be overcome, and so death may follow, either from the weakness of the faculty, or from the malignant quality, or from the quantity of the Humour wherewith Nature is overwhelmed, or by some error of the Physician, though signes of coction doe appear; to prove this, *Avicen* in Book 4. ten. 2. tract 1. chap. 98. brings for an example the small Pox of Children, in the declination of which sometimes death follows, not by reason of the Pockes which are in declination, but by reason of the Feaver, and malignant quality

lity annexed. Another example there is, that a man may dye in the declination of a Synochus, not by reason of the essence of the Feaver, but by neglect of the malignant matter the cause of it, or being preposterously handled, as *Galen* notes in his third Book of *Crises*; these four times of Diseases according to *Hippocrates* and *Galen* can no more bee described by a certaine number of daies, and houres, than the decretory daies can, by reason of the various temper of the Humours, and the diseased, as shall further appear in the next assertion, for an acute Disease hath shorter times, and a Chronical longer.

The four times of a Heetick Feaver are not taken from the matter, nor from the Symptomes, but from the essence of the preternatural heat which works upon the primogenious humidity of the heart, whose beginning is when the feaverish heat begins to work on the rorid substance of the heart; the augment, when it begins to consume it; the state, when the humidity is consumed; the declination,

The times
of a Heetick.

on, when that native humidity begins to be reſtaurated.

CHAP. VII.

*Certaine Physical Canons, or
Rules for praſtiſe.*

ALL Rules for Curing are taken either from the Diſeaſe, or from its Efficient cauſe, or from the nature and ſituation of the affected part, or from the Symptomes; from the Diſeaſe, as a Feaver, whoſe preternatural heat is in the Spirits, Humours, or ſolid parts, and is not ſimple but conjugate, viz. hot and dry, which according to Hippocrates axiome, τὰ ἐναντία τῶν ἐναντίων ἐς ἡμᾶς ἰσχυρά, that is, things are cured by their contraries; that is, by coolers, and moiſteners, and this is the firſt Canon. The ſecond is taken from the morbiſical putrid matter, which requires an ablation, or removing. The third from the nature and ſite of the affected part, as if the braine be affected, it requires other remedies

medies than the Lungs, and this other than the Stomack, Liver, Spleen, Guts, Reines, Bladder, or Wombe, from the Symptomes, if they be great with imminent danger of life, as if a Syncope be accidental to a Feaver, we must oppose that, omitting for a while the cure of the Feaver; but if they bee small, we must respect both, so that we principally attend the Disease. The feaverish heat both of continual and intermitting Feavers arising from a putrid filth, cannot safely and wholly be extinguisht, before the putrefaction be repressed, and the impurity taken away, for the method of curing requires this, *that first wee remove the cause, then the effect, unlesse something more urgent forbid it*; the impure Humour then is first to bee purged forth, and then if any extraneous heat be left, either in the Humours, or parts, it is to be extinguished, and by preparatives, and things opening obstructions to be removed; but against this Doctrine it is objected, *That things cooling doe per se increase obstructions, incrassate the matter, and hinder its evacuation, and the stipation being increased,*
and

and the fuliginous vapours included, the putrefaction is doubled. On the other side, aperient, detergent, and purging Medicines are all almost hot, and therefore per se are bad, and intend the Feaver; In this difficult case we must use the temperate Rootes, such as are the sharp Dock, Grasse roots, Butchers Broom, and Asparagus, which open obstructions without any manifest heat, and doe not increase the feaverish distemper, and so the worst is prevented, If the body bee strong this method is strictly to be observed, that is, to remove the efficient cause, and thorowly to open the obstructions with the aforesaid aperitive meanes, and then the putrid humour is to bee purged, although the Feaver be a little exasperated by the Medicine that does it; but when by the fire of the Feaver the strength is much resolved, then we are to use cooling Medicines both inwardly and outwardly as Ju-
leps, Epithems, &c. which with all possible speed may extinguish the heat, omitting a while the cause, for it is not safe to increase the Feaver by such things as cut off the cause, lest life de-
part

part with the Disease, but it is better in my judgement to extinguish the burning Feaver, though you somewhat transgresse against the cause, but in curing of putrid Feavers, the first place is due to the cause, that part of the matter be emptied, then to imitate Nature by preparing it, which when by her assistance it shall appear to be coct, then if possible to eradicate it, that the Feaver be not diuturnal; the emptying of the matter may be either by bleeding, or purging at the very beginning if nothing hinder.

Bleeding in all putrid Feavers, especially the continual, is not to be neglected, saith *Galen*, in the eleventh of his *Method of curing*, having premised a cooling Glister, or Suppository, if the Patient were bound; nor in intermitting Feavers when there is a plenitude, or pulsative paine in the head, or tossing of the body with a suffocating heat, lest it degenerate into a continual Feaver, or the putrefaction spread wider, and it is to be done on the intermitting day, or at the time of remission in a continual Feaver, provided age and strength allow it; if the

Of Bleeding.

E Feaver

Feaver be very vehement and urgent, to let blood in that violence is to kill the Patient, saith *Celsus*; and if the body be weak, let blood a little at a time, so the strength will not bee impaired, because part of the burthen with which Nature was opprest being taken off, she doth the more easily bear the rest, and with lesse force tame and subdue it, saith *Galen*; and we ought not so much to estimate the years as the strength of the diseased.

A late Writer hath published, that *Bleeding ought to be celebrated in all Diseases*, which I cannot allow, though I admit it in most, but more sparingly when the Feaver is from a cold humour, lest by its refrigeration the crudity be doubled, and doe not easily admit of concoction, if the Disease will suffer it, the best time for bleeding is the Spring, if not, it may be administered at any time of the year, if strength permit, especially if there be a plenitude, suppression of the Courses, or Hemorrhoids.

If the Sick be bound in body, before you let blood, give a Suppository, or Glister, or eccoprotical Medicine that

is gently purging, lest that the putrid matter should be rapt, or forced from the first region of the body into the greater Veines, and so inqurate the bloud, and make it more impure; the same is to be observed before we give aperitive medicines.

Purging?

Purging is to be used at the beginning, if the matter bee turgid, *Aphor. 16. Sect. 4.* in Diseases very acute; purge the first day, if the matter invite to excretion, for delays in such cases are dangerous, and it must be done by some minorating Medicine, that part of the impurity being taken away, the remainder may the more easily be concocted, for according to *Hippocrates Aphorif. 22. Sect. 1.* we ought to move that which is concoct, and not the crude matter, nor at the beginning unlesse it be turgid, and for the most part it is not, and afterwards to purge with a stronger Medicine, unless it be done by the benefit of Nature; neither are we always to wait for the concoction of the Humours, especially where the matter is turgid, and with its fluctuating motion running from place to place perturbs the whole body, as it

happens in the most acute Diseases.

If the Feaver be continual it is better to purge at the time of remission, whether it be in the morning or evening, than at the time of its exacerbation, or upon an odde or decretory day, if strength give leave, otherwise they are first to be refreshed with nourishments of good juyce, and those rather liquid than solid, because those are of easier distribution, and then wee are to use meanly purgers appropriate to the humour; but if the Feaver be intermitting, then purge on the day of rest, or upon the fit day, if the fit come not till after Dinner, at which time the humour is moved by Nature to expulsion, the strength having first been repaired by nourishments, for then it is easier, and with less pains driven forth, being in motion, as I have found by experience in curing of Quartans, as oft as I gave Phisick on the fit day; besides, it may be confirmed by reason, for that purging be instituted according to Art, we must consider the motion of Nature, whether she tends upwards or downwards,
and

and the season of the year, and the inclination of the Sick, for if it be Winter, and the Patient aged, and vomit easily, and his stomach be full of crude clammy Aegme, *He ought to have a Vomit*, saith Polybius, in his *Book of good Diet*, which is falsely ascribed to Hippocrates the Great; for the Six Winter moneths purge by the upper parts: on the other side, *If hee vomit not easily he is not to be forced*, saith Galen, and after him Aetius, *but is to bee purged downwards*, by some Medicine accommodated to the morbidical humour, at first purging those purgers which have an astringtion with them ought not to be used as Myrobalans; jayce of Roses, and the Sirrups compounded of them, especially if there be obstructions which usually accompany putrid Feavers; and in purging of the humours we must be careful to use such preparation, that the passages be made open, Hippo. Aphor. 9. Sect. 2. τὰ σάματα, &c. that is, when we would purge a Body, we must make it fluxil, that the humour to bee emptied may yeeld, and be obedient to the traction of the medicament, for if the passages be obstructed, and pu-

treaction caused for want of ventilation, then before we purge wee are to use incisive Medicines for the crasse humours, detergent for the clammy, and so to clear the obstructions; and sometimes we are to appeale and allay some heady humour (which ought not to have been purged) that by its furiousness and fervor, it rush not on some principal part, or by its acrimony exulcerate where it passes.

The manner then of preparation, is to be proportioned to the humour, for the mitigation of the Disease; as for example, in acute Feavers we use Sirrups and Apozems, which are made of such things as are attenuating and cooling, or which are deterfive, and not very hot, as you may see in the second part of my *Enchiridion*, but in diuturnal slow Feavers, which flegme or melancholly ingenders, stronger and hotter means are required; and those fierce humours which bleeding will not temper, nor purging carry away, we must bridle, and obtund with refrigerating Medicines, not of thin substance lest they be more exagitated, nor of crasse because they hinder

evacu-

evacuation, but of a middle nature, which have a little austerity, or acideness, or both joyned with them, such as are your Omphacium, juyce of Sorrel, Pomagranate, or Citron, by which the acrimony and putrefaction of choler may be retunded, and the heat kindled in the humours, be impeded from spreading any further. If besides the putrefaction there shall be any suspicion of venenosity, we must mixe with the former such things as by a similitude of substance doe repress it, whether inwardly or outwardly applied, which shall be described in our *Treat of malignant and pestilent Fevers*; detergent and attenuating Medicines are to be fitted both for preparation of hot and cold Humours, because both Humours by their clamminess, or crasseness may obstruct, as is manifest in vitellinous choler; if a deterfive, and attenuatory faculty bee joyned with a cold quality, as in Succory, it is the more efficacious, and of more frequent use than that joyned with a hot quality, as in Worm-wood, Hyssope, Origanium, and that is to be used in hot Diseases, these in cold with mulse, and

not with plaine water, especially when the heat is sluggish, and the means not easily inflamed; but on the other side, with cooling Medicines we at once resist both the fervor of choler, and heat of the Feaver, and prepare the vitious humour which doth foment it before we purge, by a diverse quality, as more at large in the Second part of our *Enchiridion*. There are some that stoutly maintaine the opinion of *Avicenna*, That thin cholerick humours ought to be incrassated before they be purged; which opinion seems to contradict *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, and may thus be reconciled. If sincere, or excrementitious choler be thin, it is not to be incrassated before purging, but presently to be cast forth, for so it easily yeelds to the attraction of the Medicine, and thus the opinion of the Greeks is true; but if the same choler be crasse and tenacious, as the vitellinous is, then it is to be attenuated and deterged, as *Avicenna* would have it, otherwise it cannot be driven forth, but by force and damage to the Patient; but if it be mixt with bloud, then wee are to expect concoction from the benefit of Nature, but

but the Fautoters of *Avicen* object against the opinion of the *Greeks*, That *unlesse the thin humours be incrassated, they will be fixt in our members, penetrating into the most retired parts of our bodies;* to which objection some answer, If the choler be infixt it will grow thick, and cause obstructions, and then extenuating and detergent, and not incrassating Medicines are necessary, or by attenuating remedies Nature is helped to excerne the noxious humour by urine or sweat; neither doth the strength of this Argument reach to preparation before purging; shall that which is crasse then be attenuated, and that which is tenuous incrassated? *Galens* opinion is, that *That which may return to its natural state be altered, as by incrassating the thin (viz. in Diseases of the Breast) and attenuating the crasse, but not so in preparation, or alteration before purging;* and by this distinction the *Greeks* and *Avicen* may bee made friends. Others give other Reasons against *Avicen* thus, The first Natural action is Attraction, to which thin Humours are most obedient, and most readily follow

follow the medicament; the second is a kind of violent expulsion, by which also thin Humours are most easily driven forth, therefore they are not to be inceased.

There are three sorts of purging Medicines, some purge by Traction, such as *Hippocrates*, and the ancient *Greeks* used, as *Euphorbium*, *Lathiris*, *Elaterium*, *Scammonium*, *Colocynthis*, *Helleborus*, &c. which wee use not now, unless in great Diseases, or in small quantity mixt with other things, and corrected, and on rustick bodies, whom gentler Medicines will little or nothing move, and not in continual Feavers sprung from a hot cause.

Others purge by smoothing, or suppling, as *Manna Cal.* *Cassia Egypt.* *Sena*, *Polypody*, *Sirrup of Violets*, &c.

Others purge with astringion, as *Rhubarb*, all the *Myrobalans*, *juyce* and *Sirrup of Roses*, which we use when the parts are to be strengthened, and there is no obstruction which they may prejudice; he that is to take a Purge in the morne, let him not take *Sirrup of Poppies* over night, or dissolve

solve Treacle, or new Mithridate in
 it, because the cold quality they have
 from *Opium* doth hinder purging, ac-
 cording to the experience and autho-
 rity of *Galen* in his twelfth Book, *De*
Tberia, to *Piso*. In the state of the Dis-
 ease abstaine from purging, that Na-
 ture be not called from her work, but
 commit the whole business to her, be-
 cause then all Symptomes are most
 violent, otherwise you adde evil to
 evil, especially if a *Crisis* be near, *Hip-*
por. *Aphor.* 29. *Sec.* 2. ἀναλίσσων, &c.
 at the height is best to be quiet; and
 in the next *Aphorif.* περὶ δὲ τῶς, &c.
 at the state of Diseases all things are
 most vehement, and therefore abstaine
 from medicaments, or any way to
 move or irritate Nature, &c. *Aphor.*
 20. *Sec.* 1. If the *Crisis* be perfect all
 is safe, and no more is to be done, but
 if there be any thing left, it is to be re-
 moved by Medicine for fear of a re-
 lapse, *Aphor.* 12. *Sec.* 2. that of Dis-
 eases which is left within after Judge-
 ment, does usually cause a return of
 the Disease; upon a critical day if
 there appear no signes of coction, but
 of crudity, though there be an excre-
 tion

tion even in the state of the Disease, it is not to be trusted to, neither ought we to fear those evil accidents which happen not according to reason, but the noxious humour is to be emptied that the Disease returne not, *Aphorif. 27. Sect. 2.* if any light thing happen besides reason in acute Diseases, we are not to trust to it. nor to be diffident if a greater business happen not according to reason, for such things are very uncertaine, and of no long continuance, the whole matter of a Disease then cannot be rooted out, unless concoct and after the state, when those preter-rational Symptomes are abated, and Nature is assisting to us; on the contrary, if there appear signes of a vasa plenitude, or of crudity, we must abstaine from purging, and neither provoke sweat, nor urine, lest the vicious humours, so moved, be carried into the greater Veines, and exasperate the Feaver, and make it more contumacious; by what remedies urine and sweat are to be moved, I have taught in my *Enchiridion*, in the first, second, and third Chapters of the Second part. These are the chief and general

neral Canons to be observed in curing of Feavers, whether continual or intermitting; other rules wee shall set downe in their proper place, now for their cure in special.

CHAP. VIII.

Of a Diary Feaver,

THis Feaver *Hippocrates* calls πέμ-
 φυλωδεν that is, flatuous, and the Of the
name.
 other Greeks ἐφήμερον πυρέετον, because it
 continues but a day, rather than from
 a Fifth *Aristotle* makes mention of in
 his Fifth *Book of Animals*, about the
 end of the nineteenth Chapter, but the
 Latines call it a Diary, which some-
 times is extended to more daies, when
 the spirits inflamed are crasse, which if
 not resolved, it degenerates sometimes
 into a putrid Feaver, sometimes into
 a Hæctick, or malignant Feaver, saith
Galen.

The causes of this Feaver are either Of the ex-
ternal can-
ses.
 external, or internal; the external are
 taken from the Six Non-natural
 things, as from the Air too hot and dry

in

in the Summer, or the heat of the Country, or the hot and dry temperament of the Patient, as the Picrocholous or cholerick natures, whose spirits are easily inflamed, from whence is an Ephemera; sometimes by the cold air, or use of aluminous Bathes, the skin is condensed, so that the fuliginous exhalations which should be excerned through the skin are repressed, and so the spirits are easily inflamed; sometimes it is from drinking of Wine, Drunkenness, long Sleepes, or continual Watchings, or over-much labour, hard riding, idleness, or want of exercise, from the motions of body or mind, as from Anger, Fury, Hunger and thirst, Suppression of some hot humour, as of the Courses, or Hemorrhoids, from the contact of some Feaverish body, from an actual or potential cautery applied to a cholerick or plethorick body, from hot meats, acrid Medicaments, salt things, and the like.

Of the internal
causes.

The internal causes are obstructions, whether caused from without, or within; from an external cause, as from the thickness of the skin, from within,

as when a sharp distillation from the braine falls upon the heart through the Arterial veines, which inflames the vital spirit, whence is a Diary Feaver. Sometimes other viscera are obstructed, as the Messentery, Liver, Spleen, Reins, Bladder, Wombe, and when these are obstructed first of all, the Natural spirits not being ventilated grow hot, and by their power alter the spirits of the heart, and increasing their heat beyond the bounds of Nature cause a Feaver.

Another internal cause is the inflammation or swelling of the Glandules, which makes a Diary, *Hippocrates Aphorif. 55. Sect. 4. οἱ ἐπὶ ὄψεσσι*, &c. that is, all Feavers from swellings are bad, except the Diary, and he saith the same, *Epid. 2. Sect. 3.*

The Signes are taken from the efficient causes, whether they be originated from things external, or internal; if it proceed from an external cause, you may know from the relation of the sick; if from the internal causes, by the heat, pulse, and urine, *Hippo. 6. Epid. Com. 1, text 29. and Galen in the first to Glauco, chap. 2. and 9. and 10th. Method of Curing, chap. 4.* for if it be exquisite the heat is milde, and gentle to the

Of the
Signes.

the touch, which ends with a madidness or sweat; the pulse is swift and frequent, but equal and temperate (in case it be not joyned with a putrid or Hectick Feaver) except in that which proceeds from anger, sadness, hunger, crudity, thickness of the skin caused by cold, for then the diastole is greater, and swifter than the systole; the substance, colour, and sediment of the urine differ little from that which is Natural, *Galen* to *Glan*. And its fits are very easie, if it arise from the inflammation of some *Bubo*, or from the suppression of some humour, the urine shall be higher, and thicker, with a little sediment, and that crasse and crude; it invades with rigour, and easily degenerates into an unputrid Synochus, if the Sick bee plethorical; or into a Synchis, if he be Cacochymous, or into an Hectick, if it be neglected, or ill cured.

Who are
subject to
it.

Such are most subject to it, as are picrocholous and of a hot and dry temperament, and in the Summer time; if it be exquisite, it is cured by the benefit of Nature alone, and for the most part its fit is twenty four
hours,

hours, but sometimes lasts till the third day, when the vital spirits are most crasse, if it be prorogued longer it is not exquisite, but is either an unputrid Synochus, or joyned with a putrid Feaver, into which it easily degenerates.

The rule for Cure is not taken from the matter, because there is none, but from the essence of the Feaver, which consists in the præternatural heat, which ought to be remedied by coolers, and moistners, for the faults of the spirits cannot be taken away by purging or bleeding, because here is neither cacochimy nor plenitude; Hippocrates in the Fourth part of his *Book of Dyer in acute Diseases*, and Galen in his *Book of Procatarrhical Causes*, cured Menander sick of a Diary caused by heat, with Paregorical, and Diaphoretical Medicines, as Baths, Frictions, and Oynments.

The Cure

We use Baths when we intend to relax the skin, call forth remissive fuliginous vapours, and change the habit of the body, but in the declination of the Feaver, with gentle friction, that we may cause sweats, and the humid excre-

The profit of Baths.

excrements may be discuffed, and then especially when there is no crudity in the chief Vessels, nor inveterate obstruction of the viscera, nor hardness or weakness, lest that the crudity bee carried into all parts of the body; if none of these things be, then the Sick may safely wash, otherwise not, lest that the obstruction and weaknesse of the viscera bee increased, and the tumor, if there be any.

It is good against the thickness and obstruction of the skin, from cold or astringent causes; if a Diary have its rise from driness and heat, let the Bath be luke-warme, and not hot, having first emptied the belly if it were costive with a Suppository, or cooling and moistning Glister, lest it degenerate into a Hectick, or Synochus. If from the thickness of the skin by reason of too great cold, or by use of aluminous Baths, Diaphoretical, and Paregorical Medicines must be boyled in the water, for those take away obstructions, and provoke sweats, being of a hot and tenuous substance, and cause the coolness of the water to penetrate the deeper, but these being temperate or hot

hot in the first degree, and of thin substance, as the Roots of Marsh Mallows, Fenugreek, Flowers of Camomel, Melilot, and Elder, by these means the closeness of the skin is to bee made open, least perspiration being hindred, the Humours bee inflamed together with the Spirits, and so a putrid Feaver ensue to the great damage of the diseased.

The ancients used Bathing more for delight than health, which custome is now out of use.

We in *France* use Baths of plaine water, or with a decoction of Plants, not for pleasure, but for the cure of an Ephemera, because they moysten, temperate the feaverish heat, and empty acrid vapours. To wipe off the sweat is good, with gentle frictions with warme Oyle, because it opens the pores of the skin, and calls forth the spirits from the center to the circumference, but too vehement doth stop them up.

Oynment and Frictions are not good for such Diaries as proceed from tumours inflamed, or from labour, because there is no need of evacuation;

on; Frictions are good in those from obstruction and repletion, but not in those from inanition, though *Galen* did use gentle frictions in all Ephemeræ before the Bath or Oyntment, that the discutient water or oyle might pierce the deeper; and the same *Galen* in other procatartical causes uses contrary remedies, as for labour he commands rest, for watchings sleep, for anger calmness, for sadness joy, and for venery chastness; these have no need of Frictions, only anoynt them with Oyle of Violets, and smooth over the body in the remission, and before meats.

If it be from Drunkenness, command a Vomit; if from cold, use Diaphoreticks; if from obstruction of the viscera, incisive and aperient Medicines; if from a Catharre, purge next day; if from an Ulcer or Bubo, wee must attend the cure of Ulcers and Tumours, and so of the rest.

The Diet is to be ordered according to the variety of the cause, if hot weather be the cause of the Diary, and the Patient be young, and his viscera good without obstruction, plethory, or cacochymy,

cochymy, of soluble body, and cholerick constitution, at the declination of the Feaver, he may be cured with plentiful drinking of cold water, if otherwise the Cure is to be altered; you must not nourish him in the augment or vigour of the Fit, but in the end, or out of it, *Hippo. Aphor. the 11. Sect. 1.* ἐν τοῖσι παροξυσμοῖσιν, &c. If you weigh the cause of the Disease, the strength of the sick, the age and sex, you must nourish him with meats of good juyce, altered with cooling Herbs, which nourish speedily, oppose the feaverish heat, but stick not in the pores of the skin, for the whole body ought to bee fluxil and transpirable, *Hippoc. at the beginning of the sixth Book of his Epidem. Sect. 6.* and for this the chief thing is the juyce, or cremor of Barley.

If it proceed from anger, watchings, labour, immoderate venery, hunger, sadness, then we must nourish the sick with flesh brothes, &c. if from crudity, gluttony, or from suppression of some Natural excrement, constipation of the skin, ulcer, tumor, or great paine, then let the diet bee thinner; and if with the Feaver there be a

plethory, or cacochymy, that must be taken off by bleeding, this by purging, not for any urgency of the present Fever, but for fear of a putrid; in brief, in all Diaries, whatsoever is the cause, the nourishment must be Medicamental, and if the body be bound it must be thus loosened.

Take of boyled Hony an ounce, Mouse turd, powder of Hiera, and salt gem, each two scruples, and make a Suppository; or else make this Glister.

Take of Mallows, Violet leaves, Borage, Lettice, each one handfull, Prunes twelve, of the four greater cold Seeds each two drams, water-Lilly-flowers, and Roses, each a small handfull, boyl them in water to a pint, streine it, and dissolve in it Cassia, with Suger, and the Simple Diaprunes each six drams, or as much of *Galen's* Hiera and Diaphanicum; if the Patient be a Sea-man, Porter, Carter, &c. and the Diary proceed from cold, with hony of Violets, Roses, or Mercury, and oyle of Water-Lillies; each an ounce and half, and give the Glister; after this, if the sick be plethorick, or full

full of bloud and young, or the Hæ-
morrhoids or Courses bee suppressed,
draw six or eight ounces from the
right axillary veine, as strength shall
allow; but if the Patient refuse a Gli-
ster, then in the declination of the Fea-
ver give this following potion.

Take of Melon-seeds pilled one
dram, of Tamarinds two drams, Cassia
nely drawn one ounce and a half, in-
fuse them in the common purging de-
coction all night over warme embers,
streine it, and dissolve with it Sirup of
Violets or Roses of nine infusions one
ounce, and give this potion betime in
the morne.

Or instead of this you may give an
ounce and a halfe of Manna of Cala-
bria, dissolved in a little fresh broth.

If the Diary flow from the thicknes
of the skin, or the use of Alume-baths,
then this following Bath made of Pa-
regorical, and Diaphoretical things
will be good.

Take of Mallows, Violets, Sapo-
narie, Succory, wilde Endive and Let-
tice, each six handfuls; new Roses if it
be spring, or dried, if summer, four
handfuls of Wormwood, and Centau-

ry the greater, each two handiuls, Marsh-mallow roots sliced, or bruised a pound, of Fenugreek-seed, and Salt-nitre, each two ounces, boyle them in a hundred pints of water for a Bath, into which let the sick enter at the declination of his Feaver, and drying his body let him goe to bed, and there sweat an hour or two after.

CHAP. IX.

Of an unputrid Synochus.

AN unputrid Synochus hath no small Analogy with an Ephemera, for both are without putrefaction, and have but one Fit until their end; but they differ thus, an Ephemera is essentiated in a preternatural heat inflaming the vital spirits, and an unputrid Synochus in the bloud preternaturally calified in the heart without putrefaction; it is differenced from a Hectick, because this it in the solid parts, from a putrid Feaver by its putrefaction.

The

The heat of a Synochus if compared with that of an Ephemera is acrid, if with that of the putrid, gentle, because the blood is of a temperate nature; the conclusion then may be, that a Synochus is a continual Feaver, proceeding from redundancy of blood, heated beyond measure by a preternatural heat, but without putrefaction hurting our actions.

What a
Synochus
is.

The causes are not unlike those of an Ephemera, but more vehement; the principal are the denseness of the skin, or filth obstructing the pores, and incarcerating fuliginous excrements, &c. which prohibiting the eventilation of the blood, doe so inflame it, or the suppression of some evacuation, as of the Courses, Hæmorrhoids, or from excessse and fury; thus the vital spirits are first inflamed by reason of their tenuity, then the blood, which inflammation the Greeks call a Phlogosis; but under the name of blood you are to understand the four Humours contained in the greater Veines, which as often as they are inflamed without putrefaction they cause this Synochus, full bodies that fare well, and live idely,
are

are most subject to it, &c.

The Signs

This Feaver for the most part lasts till the seventh day begins with a coldness, and ends with sweat, with a red urine, the pulse strong and swift, there is no danger in it unless some error be committed, and then it degenerates into a putrid Synochis, whence follows death, unless prevented by large bleeding; the whole body, but especially the face is dyed with bloud, weariness possesses the limbes, the veines are turgid, the temples beat, the head akes, and often a deep sleep surprises, with difficulty of breathing; the skin is soft, persused with moisture, and a gentle heat.

The Cure.

The cure is taken from the essence of the Feaver, and cause of the Disease; the essence being hot and dry indicates contrary remedies, and the cause, its removal; First then, let the diet be thin, cooling, and moistning *Hippoc. Aphorif. 16. Sect. 1. υγραι πασαι διασαι* a moist dyet is good for all feaverish bodies, especially for Children, and those accustomed to such dyet, as Cock broth, or of Lambe, or Veal, altered with cooling Herbs, and Bar-

Barley waters, &c. or some acid syrups, as of Limons, Citrons, Pomegranats, &c. *Galen* reckons amongst the chief remedies of this Disease bleeding till we faint if the body be open, otherwise to premise this Glister.

Take of the leaves of Violets, Burrage, Lettice, Purslaine, each a handful, Prunes sixteen, of the four greater cold Seeds each two drams, boyl them in water to ten ounces, then dissolve of simple Diaprunum and Sugar each six drams, Hony of Violets, and Oyle of Water-Lillies each an ounce and half, and make a Glister, it cools, moystens, purges, and prevents a putrid Feaver, then let bloud, for the Veines being emptied that attract much cold air (to avoyd a vacuum) into the roome of the bloud, by which the rest of the bloud is cooled, and reduced to its ancient state, the fire extinguished, and the putrefaction inhibited, because both the Natural and preternatural heat are seated in the bloud and spirits : then use this Apozeme.

Take the Roots of Sorrei, Grasse, Butchers Broom, & Asparagus, each an ounce,

ounce (these rootes resist putrefaction, and by their tenuity of parts open obstructions without any manifest heat) of both Succories, Lettice, Burrage, Purslane, or Liverwort, each a handful, Prunes sixteen, Endive seeds half an ounce, of the four greater cold Seeds each two drams, of Violet, and Water-Lilly-flowers each a small handful, boyl them in three pintes of Water to a pinte and half, streine it, and adde of the compound sirrup of Endive, or of Oxysaccharum simple four ounces, and Aromatize it with white Sanders for four or five days.

A Cholagogue.

After the seventh day you may give this Purge; Cinnamon a scruple, Rhubarb four scruples, Trypherae, Persicae three drams, Cassia newly drawn an ounce, infuse them one night in part of the Apozem over warme embers, then streine it, and adde of sirrup of Violets of nine infusions an ounce and half.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of a continual putrid Feaver.

A Synechis, or a continual putrid Feaver is two-fold, the one where the Humours are equally putrefied in the great Veines, the other when in-
Feavers
from Hu-
mours
equally
putrefied.
equally; from those equally putrefied arise three sorts of Feavers, as did in a Synochus unputrid, viz. the Homotonous, Epacmaetical, and Paracmaetical, and these have no manifest intermissions, as intermitting Feavers, nor remissions, and exacerbations, as those which proceed from the Humours unequally putrefied in the great Veines.

When the Natural Humours doe unequally putrefie in the great Veines, it is either natural flegme (which is nothing else but the cruder part of the blood) which as often as it putrefies it causeth a continual Feaver, which is every day at set hours intended and remitted, from whence it hath its name of a continual quotidian.

If natural choller putrefie in the
Veines

Veines near to the heart, it causeth a *κάνσος*, or Burning-feaver; if in places more distant, either upward or downward, a continual tertian is produced, which every third day is intended and remitted, but intermits not, because the putrid matter is contained within the great Veines, and not out of them.

Lastly, if a melancholly humour putrefie there, every fourth day it hath its remissions and exacerbations.

The Causes.

The external causes are like those of an unputrid Synochus, but stronger; the internal are obstructions, either in the greater Veines, or in the skin, or in the small Veines of the Liver, or habit of the body, which hindring perspiration the Native heat is extinguish'd, and hence putrefaction, the parent of this Feaver.

The Signes

The signes are taken from the mordent heat, urine, and pulse; the urine is crasse, red, turbid, fætid, and without sediment, the pulse not only great, vehement, and quick, but unequal and inordinate.

A Crisis does usually happen in all
Dis-

Diseases one of these six wayes, viz. by bleeding at the Nose, or by Vomiting, or by looseness, or by sweats, or by urine, or by parotides in malignant and pestilential Feavers; if by chance Nature attempt a Crisis on the sixth day, although signes of coction appeared in the urine on the fourth, yet it is dubious, and fore-tells a relapse; but if with signes of coction the Crisis be with fainting, or any other grievous Symptomes it portends death; or if a looseness seize at the beginning, and the Feaver continue in the same state with signes of crudity, it presages death, because Nature is overwhelmed with the plenty of matter; on the other side, if the Feaver be abated by the looseness, the sick well enduring it, and breathing freely, hee shall escape; if spots appear the fourth day, either black or livid, death is at hand, for they denote some malignant quality, which had they been red only, and the Patient strong with signes of coction, there were good hopes; this Feaver is most gentle in the morne.

The Cure consists in evacuation, and alteration; evacuation is to be made by

How many wayes a Crisis may be.

The Cure.

by bleeding, and that at the beginning for feare of suffocation or swoonings; but if the Patient sweat, or have the Hemorrhoids, or a Hemorrhage, or the Courfes appeating, then the whole business is to be committed to Nature, but if they flow but sparingly, and the Feaver be not mitigated bleed notwithstanding; the second part of the Cure consists in alteration of the Humours, by cooling and opening without any manifest heat, and restraining putrefaction, as with the fore-mentioned apozem; besides, use this cordial powder.

The cordial powder.

Take of red Corral, and the fragments of the five precious Stones finely powdered each a scruple, the bone of the heart of an Hart, or of an Oxe, (for they are both of the same vertue) half a dram, of Pearl a dram, sugar of Roses a sufficient quantity, and four leaves of Gold, let it be dissolved in broth or ptisan, or in the decoction of Sorrel roots.

An Epithem for the heart.

Take of the powder of Balm and Saffron each a scruple, Water-Lily-flowers, red Roses, and Grana Tinctorum, each two scruples, powder of Dia-

Diamargaritum frigidum four scruples, red Wine two ounces, Scabious, Bugloss, and Purslane-water each five ounces, apply it to the region of the heart, with a thick red cloth.

Take of the Conserve of Burrage and Marigold flowers each an ounce, confection of Alchermes a dram, spread them on a scarlet cloth, and apply it after the Epithem.

A Plaster:

Take of the Cerot of Saunders, and oyntment of Roses by measure each an ounce, oyl of Roses an ounce, then wash them often with Rose-water, adding half a scruple of Camphore; bath the part with a Linnen cloth, let it be cold in Summer, luke-warme in Winter, with three ounces of the white oyntment of *Galen*, and half a scruple of Camphore, anoynt the reines and loynes once an hour.

A Lini-
ment for
the Liver.

G CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of a Burning-Feaver, and continual Tertian.

Feavers
from hu-
mours un-
equally
putrefied.

THese Feavers differ not in matter nor cure, but in their name and seat; both are caused by a cholerick bloud, putrefied in the great Veines, the Viscera being well; that in the Veines nearer to the heart, as in the ascending trunk of the *Vena cava*, and in the arterial Veine, and coronal of the heart; this likewise in the great Veines, but more distant from the arme-pits to the groine. A Burning-Feaver is so called *ναὶ ἐξοχὴν* by way of eminency, because it is so great a fire in the heart.

The divisi-
on of these
Feavers.

This Burning-feaver, as also a continual Tertian is two-fold, exquisite and not exquisite; the exquisite is from cholerick bloud putrefied as afore, the non-exquisite is, when besides choller, salt flegm, or ichors are putrefied with it, and this causeth happen two wayes, the one when the Veine dried by the heat of Summer doe at

tra

tract to themselves cholerick ichors which are acrid, as we being destitute of good food, make use of worse; the other way is, when ichors and other humours are cast from some strong part upon a weaker, and not ventilated, doe putrefie; thus likewise a continual tertian is two-fold, the exquisite from cholerick blood, the non-exquisite from the admission of flegme, melancholly, or ichors.

The external causes are the hot air, The external Causes. inspiration of putrid vapours, a cholerick distemper, drunkenness, sadness, by calling the heat from the circumference to the center, &c.

The internal are either antecedent, Causes internal. obstructions from crasse and viscid humours which hinder perspiration, by which means even good humors putrefie; or a plenitude, either *quoad vasa*, which distends the Vessels, or *ad vires*, which cannot be concocted and governed by nature. Or continent, as the putrid humour it self, which inquinates the pure blood of the heart, not the whole mass at once, but that which is next it, and so by order of success.

The causes
of a not ex-
quisite
continual
Tertian.

The cause of a not exquisite continual tertian is the mixture of salt flegme, or ichors, putrefying in the Veines of the Midriffe, which proceed from the ascending Trunk of the *Vena cava*, or from the veines of the mouth of the stomach which flow from the Splenical trunk of the Porta, and make the stomachical coronary, or else it flowes from the hungry Gut, or the simous part of the Liver; the signes of both legitimate, and illegitimate, are almost alike.

Signs Pa-
thogno-
monical of
a causus.

The pathognomonical are taken from the burning heat which choller produces, and the unspeakable thirst the acrimony of the humour continually molesting the heart and stomach unless by chance a thin humor fall from the braine, and moysten the tongue.

Signes
assident.

Signes assident or concurring are thirstiness, blackness, and roughness of the tongue from the adustion of the humour, paine of the stomach, Dream delirations, difficult breathing, the Lungs or Midriffe being inflamed, & sometimes it begins with a gentle rigor, sometimes with Vomiting sometimes with sleepiness if it be exquisite

site, sometimes with horreur, if it be
impurified by reason of the mixture of
choller and flegme, at the beginning
the urine is crasse and turbid, the pulse
small and unequal.

The signes of an exquisite tertian
have great analogy with those of an
exquisite caufus, only they are more
milde; the not exquisite are distinguished
by rigour, not by reason of the Feaver,
but the expulsive faculty of the greater
Veines, which empty themselves
into the less, and these into the habit
and sensible parts; this Feaver because
its morbifical matter, is more distant
from the heart, then that of a Caufus,
doth not with equal force and assiduity
afflict it, but hath its exacerbations and
remissions every other day.

Signes of
exquisite
Tertian.

If the parts about the heart be disten-
ded without paine, they signifie an
inflammation; if with paine at the
beginning, death. If the signes be
grievous, it kills the fourth or se-
venth day; if good, security is pro-
mised the same dayes; if a rigour
happen on the critical day, the Pa-
tient being weak it is death, but if
strong, the Disease shall end with sweat.

Prognos-
ticks.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Cure of these Feavers.

The Aire. **L**et it be temperate, or if too hot, be cooled with irrigations on the floore, and spreading coole Herbs, as Lettice, Vine leaves, Willow, Oke, Rushes, &c. with green flowers of Water-Lillies, Roses, Violets, let vinegar of Roses dilute with Rose-water, suckt up by a Sponge be often held to the Nose; let the Linnen contrary to the vulgar opinion bee often changed, lest its filth foment the Feaver.

His Drink. Let his drink be boyled water, with sirrup of Vinegar, or pissan, or water and sugar, with a little juyce of Pomegranats, Citron, or Lemons; if you fear a Delirium, use the *Alexandrine* Julep, or sirrup of Violets, and Water-Lillies.

If the Feaver bee spurious, and the Patient aged and weak in a cold air, a little Wine dilute, with boyled water and sugar, with a toast may be allowed; let his food be liquid, cooling, and moist-

moystning, as Chicken, Veale, or Lambe broth altered with Purslane, Lettice, Sorrel, Burrage, Bugloss, Violets, Marigolds, with the greater cold Seeds, and white Poppy-seed, or Barley-water, acid Fruites, as Barberries, Strawberries, Rasberries resist putrefaction; if he be much enfeebled, Gellies, and Analepticks must bee used.

Let bloud as soon as you can, but if hee bee bound in body give this Glister first. **Bleed.**

Take of Violet leaves, Mallows, Lettice, Gourds, Burrage, each a handful, Prunes sixteen, of the four great cold Seeds each two drams, red Poppy-flowers, or Water-Lilly, and Roses, each a small handful, boyle them in Whey or Water to a pint, streine it, and dissolve of Diaprune simple, and Cassia newly drawn (if it be exquisite, if not of Diaphenicum, each six drams, honey of Violets, and oyl of Water-Lillies, each an ounce and half, or so much of oyle of Cammomel if it be not exquisite, and make a Glister. **A cooling Glister.**

Take of Melon-seeds one scruple, **A Boile.**

G 4

Rhu.

Rhubarb grolle powdered, if you would purge choler by stoole, or fine powdered if by urine, four scruples, Cassia newly drawn six drams, let him take it with Sugar, and an hour and half after take fresh broth.

**A Rule to
be obser-
ved.**

As often as Cassia, or any other purging Medicine is infused, the Dose is to be doubled, and where you feare obstructions, never purge with those things that have an astringtion, as Myrobalans, Roses, and the sirrups made of them; but instead of them use Manna, Cassia, or sirrup of Violets of nine infusions; next, alter the humour, with Juleps which inhibit putrefaction.

A Julep.

As take of sirrup of Endive compound three ounces, Succory and Pusslane water each half a pint, but if they be spurious take of Oxysaccarum compound, which hath the opening roots in it, and a little juyce of Pomgrates, after signes of coction, purge forth the humour thus.

**A Purge
for Choler**

Take of Cinnamon a scruple, Rhubarb four scruples, Tamarinds two drams, Diaprune solutive six drams, infuse them all night on warm embers
in

in a decoction of the opening rootes, strein it, & adde sirrup of Violets of nine intulions, or of Roses solutive, with Agarick; if the Feaver be illegitimate, an ounce and half, and give the potion: in a Spurious causus, take so much Diaphænicum which purges flegme and choler; but if the Patient have a paine in the stomach, and be nauseative, let him take a Vomit so he be not rabid, or narrow chested.

CHAP. XIII.

Of a continual Quotidian Feaver.

Mεθήμερις and καθήμερις πυρετός the Juniors call it, because it hath no intermission, and to distinguish it from αμφήμερις, which is, an intermitting quotidian.

Of the
Name.

This Feaver differs from an intermitting both in matter and seat where the flegme putrefies, because a continual one proceeds from Natural flegme contained in the great Veines, which is nothing else but crude bloud, which
in

How a
continual
and inter-
mitting
differ.

in time may be changed into good blood, being of taste sweet, or insipid, arising from the cold and moist part of the chyle, and as oft as this blood is putrefied by a preter-natural heat in those Veines, the other humours incorrupt is caused a continual quotidian; but an intermitting is caused from excrementitious flegme, putrefied by a preter-natural heat out of those great Veines, viz. in the veines of the habit of the body, in the Liver, Spleen, Meslentry.

External
causes.

The external causes may be taken from the aire, cloudy, cold and moist, from a flegmatick nature, the winter season, drunkenness, ill diet, as entrals of Beasts, &c.

The internal causes are a cold, distemper of the stomach, and of the meseraick veines, which send the chyle incoad to the Liver, old age, cold humours falling from the head to the stomach.

The Signs.

This Feaver begins not with coldness, as an intermitting, because the matter is putrefied in the great Veines, but with yaunings and stretchings, for the most part it invades at night, the heat

heat is less acrid and mordent than in a continual cholerick Feaver, because the humour is colder, the urine at first is white, crude, and crass, the pulse slow, and rare, being oppressed with a crass vapour raised from the flegme; the sick are sleepy, their Hypochondria stretcht with wind, their stools white, their sweat none, or very little, and clammy, this Feaver is usually lasting, being from a cold tough humour, often brings to a Cachexy, or Dropsie; if the beginning be long, so will be the increment, and whole progress of the Disease; for the Cure, let him use a good diet, shunning those things which ingender crasse juyces, then purge the first region of his body with these following remedies.

Take of Barley, Mercury, Violets, A Glister.
and Mallows, each a handful, Fennel,
and Carret-seeds, each three drams,
the tops of Dill, and flowers of Cam-
momel, each half a handful, boyl them
in water to a pint, streine it, and dis-
solve of *Galens Hiera*, and *Benedicta*
Laxativa, each six drams, honey of
Rosemary, and oyle of Camomel,
each an ounce and half, and so give it.

If

If the Sick bee apt to Vomit, let him take this.

A Vomit

Of the juyce of Radish roots, and honied water each two ounces, powder of Asarum a dram, let him drink it warme.

**A Purge
for the
Flegme.**

Take of Succory, Barley, and all the capillary Plants, each half a handful, Raisins stoned eight, four Prunes, of the Cordial flowers a small handful, boyle them in water to two ounces, then infuse the Electuary of Diacarthamum half an ounce, Cassia newly drawn an ounce, Agarick Trochiscate a dram, streine it, and dissolve of sirrup of Roses solutive an ounce, give the potion. Take of Agarick Trochiscate a scruple, of imperial Pills a dram, with honey of Roses, make eight Pills to be given after midnight.

Bleed.

The first region of the body being thus clenled, open the basilick veine of the right arme, and draw bloud according to the strength, age, season, region, and impurity of it, because this being a continual Feaver, bleeding is good for this as well as others.

A Julep.

Then give this Julep, Oxymel simple, and sirrup of Maiden-hair, each

an ounce and half, Fennel, and Endive water each half a pint, condite it with Cinamon.

Take of Fennel, and Parsley roots *An Apoc-*
clensed from the pith, Butchers Broom *zema*,
and Alparagus each an ounce, of Maud-
lin, Succory, Endive, the common ca-
pillary Plants each one handful, the
less Sea Wormwood half a handful,
Raisins stoned twenty, Figgs twelve,
Endive seed half an ounce, Aniseeds
two drams, Bugloss and French La-
vender Flowers each a small handful,
Rosemary half a handful, Water and
Hony two quarts, boyl away half,
then clarifie the colature with honey of
Roses, and sirrup of the juyce of En-
dive each two ounces, and condite it
with Cinamon.

The matter being thus coct, give pills.
Pills of Agarick, and simple Hiera each
two scruples, and Trochiskes of Alhan-
dal two graines, if they want a quick-
ner make them up with honey of Ro-
ses, and gild them; give them after
the first sleep; next day give this *Bolus*
three hours before dinner, old Mithri-
date two scruples, conserve of Rose-
mary flowers two drams with sugar.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of a continual Quartan.

Of the
Name.

TΕΤΑΡΤΑΙΟΣ ΠΥΡΕΤΟΣ, that is, a quartan Fever so called, because every fourth day it is exasperated, and remitted if it be continual; but if intermitting, recurs every fourth day; these two differ both in matter and seat, the matter of a continual quartan is Natural melancholly putrefied in the great Veines, the other humours remaining good; but the matter of an intermitting, is excrementitious melancholly, putrefied out of the great Veines in the Spleen, or mesentery. A continual quartan is two-fold, exquisite, or spurious; exquisite, when Natural melancholly putrefies alone; spurious, when other humours putrefie with it in the great vessels, and this is most frequent.

The Causes.

The causes are either from a laborious life; a cold and dry temperament, a declining age, the autumn, or an unequal air, and meats producing melancholly, as Swines flesh, Hares, Salt Fish, Oysters, &c.

The

The chief signes are taken from the substance of the Feaver, or nature of its heat, from the actions hurt, which appears by the inequality, swiftness, slowness, or rarity of the pulse from the excrements and urine, this Feaver begins without horror, because the peccant matter is contained within the great Veines, the urine is various, but for the most part crude, by reason of the coldness of the morbifical humour, little or no sweat, by reason of the paucity of the matter, little thirst, and the tongue inclining to black.

The Sign.

A continual quartan, whether exquisite or spurious, is deadly in old men, especially if it follow an intermitting one, or a burning Feaver ill-cured, a spurious quartan if it take in the Summer is for the most part short, but if in the Autumn it is long; for the Cure, first use meats of good juyce, rather liquid than solid, altered with Burrage, Bugloss, &c.

Prognosticks.

Use Currans, Pine Nuts, Figgs, Vingar, though it be incisive is not good in this Feaver, because by its coldness and driness it conduplicates the humor, but were it in the Spleen it were commodious.

The Cure.

At

**A Rule
for pur-
ging.**

At the beginning use gentle Purgers, because by the strength of strong Medicines the humour grows thicker, and the thinner part being dissipated, the terrene faces remaine indissoluble, but in the declination use stronger; if the body be bound give first this Glister.

A Glister.

Take of Mallows, Violets, Oorch, Burrage, Bugloss, each a handful, Flax and Fenugreek-seed each half an ounce, of the four great cold seeds, and Fennel-seed, each two drams (for melancholly people are windy) of the tops of Dill, Camomel, Melilot, Elder, each a small handful in the colature, dissolve of Catholicum and Diasena, each six drams, honey of Violets, and oyle of Lillies each an ounce and half, give the Glister.

**A purge
for Melan-
cholly.**

Take of Polipody of the Oke six drams, wilde Saffron seeds and Sena each three drams, Dodder of time two drams, Anni-seeds four scruples, Cloves two, boyle them in Whey to three ounces, then infuse of Diasena, or Diacarthamum six drams, streine it, and adde sirrup of Violets of nine infusions, or sirrup of Apples an ounce and half, and give it. The body being

being thus emptied, let bloud at the left basillick veine, with a large Orifice.

If the sick be inclined to Vomit, then *A Vomiti*
give him of the powder of the middle rine of a Walnut, or of Broom-seeds, or of the roots of Asarum four scruples, with the decoction of Reddish rootes make a vomit, or Nettle-seed powdered given in Mulle or Whey will doe the like; some give three or four grains of Stibium prepared, which I allow not but in rustick bodies.

Take of the sirrup of the juyce of *An alter-*
Fumitory three ounces, Endive, and *ring Julep*
Burrage-water each half a pint.

Take of the roots of Bugloss two *An Apo-*
ounces, sharp Dock-grass, Butchers *zem.*
Broome, Asparagus, and Liquorice, each an ounce, of the middle rine of Tamarisk, and Ash, or Elder, each half an ounce, of Fumitory, Hops, common Endive, Succory, Milt-waist, Balme, each a handtul, Prunes fourteen, Cuscuta and Purslane-seeds, and the four great cold Seeds each two drams, flowers of Tamarice, Broom, Burrage, Elder, each a handtul, boyle them in order in a sufficient quantity of

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wa-

water, then adde the juyce of sweet Apples three ounces, a sufficient quantity of Sugar, Aromatize it with a dram and a half of the powder of *Gallens* Lætificans, with part of this decoction, you may make a magistral sirrup by adding Purgers of melancholly, by which the Morbifical humour may bee purged epicrastically; to strengthen the viscera use this.

Lozenges. Take of the Eleſuary of Hyacinth, or confection of Alkermes half a dram, powder of Diatriasantali, and *Gallens* Latificans each a dram, white Sugar dissolved, and boyled in Fumitory water four ounces, and make it into Lozenges of two drams weight, with the conserve of Succory flowers, and Miltwaist each three drams, and give one, three hours before Dinner. If the Spleen require it, use this Oyntment.

The Oyntment for the Spleen Take of Gum Elemi, and juyce of Tobacco each an ounce, Oyle of St. Johns-wort, or Elder, half an ounce, of Rosen and Gum Amoniack dissolved in Vinegar of Capers, and yellow Wax each two drams, on the fire adde powder of long and round

round Birthwort, and Cyclamen root
each a dram, make an oynment.

CHAP. XV.

Of an intermitting Tertian.

Διαλείπων πυρετός is taken by the
Greeks in general for every inter-
mitting putrid Feaver, which ends, and
returnes again, but *Hippocrates* especi-
ally calls this Feaver of which we now
treat, τριταῖον πυρετόν, becaule it re-
curs every third day, it differs from the
continual, of which we have spoken;
not essentially, but in matter, seat, be-
cause their matter putrefies not every
where, but in the lesser veines which
are in the stomach, liver, mesentery,
guts, spleen, wombe, and habit of the
body; an intermitting Tertian is two-
fold, exquisite or spurious, the exqui-
site is from excrementitious choller,
which being manifold, there are many
differences in Tertians.

The matter of an exquisite tertian
offends either in quantity or quality;

H 2

the

the quantity is either great or small, if great, either it putrefies in one place, or in divers at once; if but in one place, it causes an exquisite tertian, which exceeds not seven Fits; but if the quantity be small, it shall end the fourth or fifth fit.

If the matter offend in quality, as the choller is more or less hot, the whole constitution of the Disease and the fits shall bee longer or shorter, milder, or more tedious, for pale or excrementitious choller is farre more milde then yellow, and this, then vitellinous, porracious, or æruginous, but the ceruleous is the hottest of all.

**Whence
a double
Tertian.**

If choller putrefie in divers places together, and the same day, then is caused a double intermitting tertian, whose fits retorne every third day, and are exacerbated, although they assault every day, and intermit, because that which is putrefied is every fit emptied either by sweat, vomit, or stool. The spurious one by the mixtion of flegm or melancholly, is longer than that from excrementitious choller only, and lasts according to the nature of the humour mixt, and by the Patients
intempe-

intemperance hath lasted from the Autumnal to the Spring æquinox.

The causes of the exquisite are all hot and dry, as a hot Summer, hot aliments, hunger, thirst, labour, strong wines, hot liver, and temper, &c. The causes of a spurious one are idleness, effeminacy, winter season, cold and moist diet, obstructions, plenitude, &c.

The Causes.

The heat of an exquisite Tertian is more acrid and mordent than that of the spurious, through its four times, it begins with rigour, and often with cholerick vomitings, and ends with an universal sweat; when the rigour is off, the heat is like a light fire, burning with difficult breathing, the urine at first is somewhat red, of meane substance, and in the lower part seems thin, in the upper opacus.

The Signs.

The signes of a spurious one are hor-
rour, from the mixture of choller and
flegme, a heat more obscure than that
of the exquisite Tertian, and more
manifest than that of an exquisite quo-
tidian, a pulse small and slow, which
if it grow daily harder, the Feaver shall
last many moneths, bitterness of mouth,

H 3 paine

paine in the vertebra's, with inflation of stomach, and loathings of meat sometimes trouble them.

A Caution. Before we let blood let the first region of the body be emptied by a cooling Glister, or minorating purge afore described, lest the morbifical humour be wrapt into the greater veines, and so we cause a continual Feaver instead of an intermitting; let blood on the intermitting day with a small Orifice, to prepare the humour.

A Julep. Take of Oxyfaccharum simple, and sirrup of the juyce of Endive, each an ounce and half, Succory, and Purs-laine water each five ounces, then purge him thus.

A Purge for choller. Take of Cinamon a scruple, Rhubarb four scruples, Tamarinds two drams, Diaprune solutive, or Electuary of Pyllyum six drams, infuse them all night over warme embers in an opening decoction, then adde sirrup of Roses an ounce, give it on the intermitting day, or these pills.

Pills. Take of Diagridium four graines, Rhubarb a scruple, of Pills Aurea a dram, make them up with sirrup of Succory, and give them after the first sleep. Take

Take conserve of Succory flowers, A Bolus.
and of Violets, or Water-Lillies each
two drams, powder of Diatriasantalum
scruple, with Sugar make a bole to
give next morne to allay the fire in the
bowels.

CHAP. XVI.

*Of the Cure of a spurious inter-
mitting Tertian.*

THIS Feaver is more frequent than
the exquisite, because men indulge
too much to their Genius, and its Fits
and whole constitution is longer, by
reason of the mixture of tough, crasse
flegme, or melancholly, the Fits are
sometimes twenty, twenty four, or
forty hours, and then it is called an
extense tertian; let the diet be incisive,
and deterfive, and somewhat refrige-
rating, the broths be altered with En-
dive, Burrage, Parsley, Wood-sorrel,
Purslaine, and a fourth part of Hillop
or Savoury, give Gellies which nourish
much in small quantity, and because
they

they are quickly excerned, repeat them often, and sometimes give this powder.

A Cordial powder.

Take of *Galens Lætificans* two drams, the *Analeptick* or *Resumptive powder* half an ounce, pure *Sugar* six ounces, leaves of *Gold* six, dissolve it in broth it wonderfully restores strength, if the Patient be nauicative.

A Vomit.

Take of *Nettle-seeds* a dram, sirrup of *Tobacco*, or simple *Oxymel* an ounce, give it warme in mulse after meat, because it troubling the æconomy of the stomach, it better exonerates it self with the meat, if occasion be for a Suppository.

Take of *Honey* boyled an ounce, salt *Gemmes*, and *Moule-turd* each two scruples.

A Suppository.

Take of *Cinamon* a scruple, *Agarick Trochiscate* two scruples, *Rhubarb* four scruples, simple *Oxymel* and *Diaphanicum* each six drams, intuse them all over warme embers in a fresh infusion of *Damask Roses*, streine it and give it.

A Purge

If strength and other things allow it, let blood on the intermitting day.

Bloud, saith *Avicen*, is a bridelor of choller,

choller, both in respect of its quantity and quality, for there is more of it, and being temperately hot and moyst, it doth moderate the acrimony of choller, and experience tells us, that those that are sick of a continual tertian, and the phrenitical, are best towards morning, because bloud hath then the dominion, and worst towards night when flegme rules, and therefore in *Asia* those that were let bloud presently became phrenitical, or delirous, and not those which were not; but that region is farre hotter and dryer than *Europe*, then give this Julep.

Sirrup of Vinegar compound, and *A Julep.*
honey of Roses, each two ounces, Endive, Succory, and Agrimony water, each half a pinte.

Take of the five opening Rootes *An Apo-*
clensed and bruised each an ounce, infuse them in a small quantity of simple *zenn.*
Oxymel on the embers four hours, the herbs Succory, Endive, Liverwort, and the cappillary Plants each a handful, Penni-royal, Origanum, or calamint, each half a handful, Liquorice seraped and bruised two drams, Raisins stoned twenty, Prunes eight, Endive seed

seed three drams, Melon, Anise, and Fennel-seed each a dram and half, the three Cordial flowers, and Chamomel, each a small handful, Time half a handful, boyle them all in order with the Oxymel and roots in two quarts of watertill a third part be wasted, clarify it, and aromatize it with Cinnamon.

A Purge.

Take of Cloves half a scruple, Agarick Trochiscate two scruples, Rhubarb and Tamarinds each four scruples, Diaphænicum six drams, infuse them in part of the apozem and give it.

Take of conserve of Succory flowers, Citron Pill candied each two drams, old Methridate half a dram, give it with Sugar three hours before meat.

A bolus.

Take of Pills Imperial, a dram, of Agarick a scruple, Diagridium four graines, make them up with honey of Roses.

**Lozenges
for the Liver.**

To strengthen the Liver, take of the powder of Diatriasantakim two drams, conserve of Succory flowers, and Citron pill condite each three drams, pure Sugar dissolved and boyled

led in Agrimony water, four ounces, make Lozenges of two drams weight, and give one every morne; if melancholly be joyned adde those things afore mentioned for it, instead of Phlegmagoges.

CHAP. XVII.

Of an intermitting Quotidian.

THis Feaver is caused from excrementitious flegme putrefied, and every day hath new fits with a refrigeration or chilnelss, the place of putrefaction is the smaller veines and habit of the body, and chiefly the stomach, which is alwaies almost affected in this Feaver; sometimes it is in the mesentery, the sinous part of the Liver, Spleen, or Wombe; but if it putrefie out of the smaller veines, it doth not cause a Feaver, but some other Malady, as if it be putrid and stinking in the Braine, or in the Lungs after Cathars, and Astma's, or in the Wombe, from whence is a Womans Flux; or in the Guts,

Gats, from whence are Worms, or in the bladder or reines, where it is dried into stones of divers colours.

By flegme is here meant any cold and moyst humour produced in us, which may be putrefied from a hot or cold cause, that putrefied from heat, or the mixture of a serous moysture becomes salt, from cold if remiss is caused acid flegme, it intense, the glassie or albugenious, from these severall sorts of flegme are ingendred various Feavers.

The division of this Feaver.

A Quotidian Feaver is two-fold, the one from excrementitious flegme which is of sweet taste, or insipid for the most part produced in the stomach, which when it putrefies in the lesser veines makes an exquisite Quotidian; the other is, when some other humour besides flegme putrefies with it, and it is called a bastard quotidian; let the Physician be careful he confound not a bastard Tertian, or double intermitting Tertian, or a triple Quartan, which have their fits every day with an intermitting quotidian, for their cure is farre different, and distinction difficult.

The

The causes of this Feaver are not un- **The Signs**
like those of a continual quotidian;
gapings and wretchings precede this
Feaver, with a coldness of the external
parts, as of the Nose, Fingers, Ears,
Hands, and Feet: with a paine in the
stomach, seldome with rigour, but
with a gentle horror, the pulse ine-
qual, inordinate, slow, and weak at
first, afterwards more vehement and
swift; the urine first thin, white, and
crude, afterwards thick and turbulent;
sometimes they vomit flegme, have
acid belchings, swellings of the Hypo-
chondria, pale faces, and little thirst;
it usually seizes after noon, towards
the evening or night; its fits are for the
most part eighteen hours, and therefore
it is called. *ἀμφιμερὴς* that is, partaking
of both day and night, its intermission
is impure by reason of the quantity,
crasseness, and clamminess of flegme
which is left by the former fit, and is
the cause of the following, because it is
not breathed forth by sweat as in a ter-
tian; this pituitous humour is hardly
enflamed and moved, but the matter
being coct, the vehemency of the fits
cease, as in all other wholesome sick-
nesses,

nesses, its heat is not burning, but meanly acrid.

**Signes of
a bastard
Quotidian**

The signes of a bastard quotidian are confused, by reason of the excrementitious choller, or melancholly putrefying with it, but if choller bee mixt, you may know it from the Vomiting, stooles, urine, pulse, and a more acrid and mordent heat, for some choller will be cast up, the excrement will be yellow, and the water tinct with choller, the pulse inequal and more frequent than in the exquisite, the fits shorter, with thirst and bitterness of mouth; if melancholly be mixt consider its signes, with the Spleen ill-affected.

The Cure.

Let the dyet be hot and drying, incisive and deterfive; let the drink bee decoction of Sarsa Parilla roote, sirrup of Vinegar, or Hydromel; moyst meat that is substantifically moyst is good for all Feavers, saith *Hippocrates*, as broths of euchymous flesh altered with Parsley, Fennel, Hyssop, Savory, Marjoram, Sage, Time, with a little Endive, Purslaine, or Burrage, if it be spurious, the meat is easily corrupted by a feaverish heat, as milke by the hot

hot air; let them sleep in the declination, and not in the beginning of the fit, if the sick bee nauseative give a vomit, and then what followeth.

Take of Sope an ounce, powder of simple Hiera, Agarick, and Salt Gem-mious each a dram, seeds of Coloquintida a scruple, beat them in a Morter with iuyce of Mercury, make Suppositaries, and dry them up for your use. *A Suppositary.*

Take of Origanum, Penny-royal, Calamint and Mercury each a handfull, seeds of Dill three drams, Agarick two drams, Chamomel and Dill flowers each half a handfull, boyle them in water to a pinte, honey of Roses, oyle of Nuts, each an ounce and half, Benedicta Laxative, and Hiera, or Diaphænicum each half an ounce, make a Glister. *A Glister.*

Take of Polipody of the Oke bruised half a dram, wilde Saffron seeds, and Sena each two drams, Calamint half a handfull, Anniseed a dram, two Figgs, flowers of Time a small handfull, boyle them in water to three ounces in the Colature, infuse of Diacarthamum six drams over warm embers, *A purging Potion.*
syrup

sirrup of Roses solutive, with Agarick an ounce, and give it; if it be Spring time, and the body young, or any evacuation supprest, open the right axillary veine, then give this Julep.

A Julep.

Oxymel compound four ounces, Sage, Betony, and Succory water (if choller be mixt) each five ounces.

Pills.

Take of Cochea Pills, and of Agarick each half a dram, powder of Hieraa scruple, Agarick Trochiscate four graines, Trochiskes of Alhandal two graines, or if choller be mixt, of Diagridium two graines.

A Conдите

Take of Diarrhodon and Galangal each a scruple, Trochiskes of Wormwood two drams, Citron pill condite with Honey an ounce, Conserve of Sage, and Rosemary flowers each two ounces, cover it with Gold, let him take half an ounce three hours before dinner.

A Liniment.

Take of oyle of Wormwood, and Mastick each an ounce, oyle of Nutmeg half an ounce, mixe at the time of use a few drops of red Wine, and anoynt the stomach.

A Plaister.

Take of the plaister of Mastick two ounces, of Ladanum an ounce, powder of

Wormwood two drams, red Roses a dram, Mace two scruples, reduce them to a masse, and make a scutiforme plaister for the stomach, an Epiala being from glassie acid flegme requires the same Cure, only stronger remedies.

CHAP. XVIII.

*Of a Quotidian Feaver from
salt Flegme.*

A λυγέσις πυρετός, that is, a salt or fuliginous Feaver, is of the nature of Quotidians, so called because it is caused by salt flegme, as a Winter-burning Feaver is, according to Hippocrates, but according to Galens explication of that place, it is so called in relation to touch, and not unto taste, because like Salt it causes an itching mordency both in the body of the sick, and the hand of the Physitian touching it, which is thus, when fuliginous and very adust excrements are cast forth through the habit of the body and skin,

Of the
Name.

it is distinguished from other Feavers by its horrou, thirst, and salt taste, by urine and pulse, and continuance of the fit, saith *Hippocrates*, by reason of its heat from putrefaction, or the mixture of some serous humour which is salt, rather than of choller which is bitter, and not salt, as *Avicen* thought.

The Cure;

It is cured by the same remedies as an intermitting quotidian, tempering them with Succory, Hops, Fumitory, the four great cold seeds, &c. with incisive, attenuating, and detersive things, as sirrup De Bifantiis, and compound Oxysaccharum; we are not to expect concoction for purging the morbidical humour, which is so crasse and tough that it will be a long time first; purge therefore in the augment and state, but gently premising to every Purge its preparative, your Catarrhall Feaver is of the kinde of quotidians, and is cured almost with the same medicines.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of an intermitting Quartan.

Tεταρταίος πυρετός, or a Quartan Feaver, is so called, because it returns every fourth day, it is two-fold, exquisite or spurious; an exquisite intermitting, differs from a continual, both in matter and seat, because this is from a Natural melancholly putrefied in the greater Veines, and that from an excrementitious melancholly, cold and dry, putrefying, chiefly in the Spleen, then in the Liver, mesentery, and habit of the body; a spurious one is as often as excrementitious, melancholly putrefies with choller, or flegme in the same place, and sometimes choller and flegme putrefie apart, and degenerate into a quartan.

The chief signes are a rigour at the beginning and augment, and horreur, with a shaking of the whole body, as if the flesh and bones were broken; the urine at first white, thin, crude, and various, afterwards crasse and black.

The Signes

This Feaver is the longest of all in-

I 2 intermitting

Prognosticks.

intermitting Feavers; the Falling-sickness is cured by a quartan, if neglected it causes a schirrus of the Spleen and Droplie; if it degenerate into a double or triple quartan it is bad, but if into a continual it is lethal.

The Cure.

The sum of the Cure consists in gentle Medicines, whether Glisters or Purges often repeated, and by degrees ascend to stronger, for he that acts otherwise from a simple or double quartan, makes a triple or continual one, whence is death; this is confirmed by *Galens* story, who contrary to the opinion of the Physicians of his time, in the midst of winter, cured *Eudemus* the Philosopher of a triple quartan by the use of Treacle, by which Medicine preposterously used he fell into it, for as long as signes of crudity appear, wee are not to use Diureticks, nor Sudorificks, lest by that meanes the corrupt humour be forced into narrower passages, from whence it is not easily removed, but grows more furious; such excretions then are not to be used but in the declination.

If the quartan be from choller adust, then to the following remedies added things

things cooling, but if from flegme, then things incisive, attenuating, and detersive.

If the Feaver be exquisite, the melancholly humour diffused through the whole body, vinegar and its sirrups are naught, but if it be contained in the spleen only, it is good.

Take of Mallows, Violet leaves, Burrage, Fumitory, Hops, each a handful, Prunes twelve, Endive seeds half an ounce, of the four great cold Seeds each two drams, Violet and Elder flowers each a small handful, boyle them in water to a pinte, in the colature, dissolve of Cassia, with sugar and Diaprune simple, each six drams, hony of Violets, and oyle of Lillies each an ounce and half, give it.

A Glister

Take of the pulse of Cassia six drams, powder of Sena a dram, of Aniseed, a scruple, of Cloves two grains, with sugar make a bole.

A Bole for
melan-
cholly.

Take of Polipody of the Oke bruised six drams, Fumitory, Hops, Burrage, each half a handful, Prunes four, figgs two, the seed of Dodder, of Vetches, Anise, and Purslane each half a dram, boyle them in water to four

A Purge
for melan-
cholly.

I 3 ounces,

ounces, in the colature, boyle of Sena leaves two drams, Aniseed a dram, whole Cloves two, expresse it, and infuse of Catholicum, and Diacarthammum each three drams, againe expresse it, and dissolve sirrup of Fumitory, or Epithimum an ounce, give this potion four hours before in broth, upon the fit day rather than on the other, because the matter being terrene and sluggish, will hardly yeeld; but on the fit day the humour being in motion, it is then most easily expelled, I speak by experience, contrary to the common opinion.

Pills.

Take of pills of Fumitory a dram, powder of Sena, and Agarick Trochiscate, each half a scruple, with sirrup of Fumitory, make pills.

Vomit.

If Nature tend upwards give of Antimony prepared and powdered three graines, Conserve of Violets three ounces, with Sugar make a bole to bee taken on the fit day; or infuse six graines of it in White-wine all night over warme embers, straine it, and give it before the horreur.

Amatus Lucitanus boasts, hee hath cured many with a draught of Rose-water war-

warmed, and given at the insult of the fit, and some with happy success give at the insult five or six graines of Pepper in a cup of generous Wine; if the Patient be young with full veines, and it be spring time, let blood of the axillary veine in the left arme.

Take of the rootes of sharp Dock two ounces, Butchers Broome, Asparagus, Grass, and Liquorice each an ounce, the middle rine of Ash and Elder each half an ounce, Succory, Endive, Hops, Fumitory, Burrage, Agrimony, Burnet, Miltwaist, Mercury, each a handful, Prunes twelve, new Figgs eight, Endive, Purslane-seed and the four great cold ones, each two drams, the three Cordial flowers each a small handful, boyle them in two quarts of water till a third part be consumed, clarifie it with sirrup of Pomgranates, and Endive compound, each two ounces, and aromatize it with yellow saunders.

An Apozem for choller adust.

Take of Succory roots an ounce and half, Grass, Butchers Broom, Asparagus, each an ounce, infuse them in simple Oxymel all night over warme embers, and then boyle them in two

An Apozem for salt flegm.

quarts of water with Burrage, Endive, Hops, Fumitory, Origanum, Calamint, Agrimony, each a handful, Mercury and Maiden-hair, each half a handful, Liquorice scraped and bruised half an ounce, Raisins stoned twenty, Figgs eight, seeds of Purslane, Anise, Dodder of Vetches, and the four great cold ones, each two drams, flower of Tamarisk, Broome, and Violets, each a handful, being taken off the fire adde the Oxymel, wherein the rootes were infused, straine it, and clarify it with Oxyfaccharum, compound two ounces, and aromatize it with powder of Diatriasantalum.

A Purge
for salt
Hegme.

Take of Polipody of the Oke bruised six drams, Sena half an ounce, Dodder of Time two drams, Anniseed a dram, true black Hellebore two scruples, whole Cloves two, boyl them in part of the former Apozem to three ounces. then infuse of Catholicum and confection Hamech each half an ounce, in the colature dissolve sirrup of Fumitory the greater, or of Apples an ounce, and give it.

A purge
for Hegme
and me-
lan. holly.

Take of Cloves three graines, Ani-
seed two scruples, Agarick Trochif-
cate

Cate a dram, Turbith bruised four scruples, Sena two drams, infuse them all in part of the Apozem, with an ounce of Oxymel simple, upon warme embers, to the expression, adde of Diacarthium, and Catholicum, each three drams, sirrup of Fumitory the greater, an ounce.

Take of old Treacle four scruples, **A Bole**
Conserve of Bugloss flowers or rootes three drams, give it with Sugar.

Take of Cloves three Graines, Cinnamon a scruple, Anniseed half a dram, Rhubarb, Tamarinds, and Sena each a dram and half, infuse them all night in Whey over warme embers, with the Electuary of the juyce of Roses half an ounce, streine it, and adde sirrup of Violets of nine infusions an ounce and half, give it. **A Purge for choller adust.**

Take of the Conserve of Tamarisk, **An Opiate**
or Broom flowers two ounces, Conserve of the rootes of Smallage, Miltwaist, or Maiden-hair, each an ounce, powder of the Trochisks of Capers, and of Dialacca, or Diacurcuma, each a dram, make an opiate, give half an ounce on the intermediate days, drinking a little White-wine after it.

Take

Lozenges. Take of Trochisks of Capers, and Wormwood, each half a dram, root of Jallop a dram, Crocomartist two drams, Conserve of the rootes or flowers of Bugloss six drams, Sugar dissolved in Milte-waist water and boyled, four ounces, make Lozenges two drams weight, take one every intermitting morne, and drink after it a little VVhite wine.

**A Plaister
for the
Spleen.**

Take of Gum Elemi an ounce, VVax half an ounce, Colophonina, Turpentine, and powder of long Birthwort, and Caper bark, each two drams, Flower-de-luce, Cammels Hey, Nard Indian, and Myrrhe each a dram, Sty-rax Calamite half a dram, White-wine as much as will serve to dissolve the gums, make a mass, of which spread a Plaister on Leather in the figure of a Neats tongue, and apply it to the Spleen, it softens and resolves its hardness, or the Chymical Oyle of Amoniacum, with some few drops of sharp Vinegar doth more powerfully resolve any hard tumor of the spleen.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

Of Feavers annexed to Quartans.

THe Quintan, Sextan, Septan, and Nonan Feavers differ not from intermitting Quartans, either in matter or cure, but in the quantity of the humour, and disposition of the body, rather than from the rising, setting, and congression of some Starrs, as the Astrologers would have it; all these Feavers have their name from the motion they observe returning upon the fifth, sixth, seventh, or ninth day.

The cause of these circuits depends not only on disordered diet, or the relics of the morbifical matter not emptied, nor on the quantity, quality, or crasiness and clamminess of the humour, nor on the influx of the Starrs, or disposition of the body, but rather from the starry Element, which Hippocrates calls something Divine, when a quartan is caused from very crasse and tough flegme, and a melancholly humour very crass, it may then bee extended beyond the fourth day, saith

Paulus

Paulus Aegi. and *Rhasis* speakes of those returned every tenth day, and once a moneth; that the quantity and quality of both humours, and disposition of body doe contribute somewhat, none will deny, but the cause of the Circuits, Histories doe report to be referred to the element of Stars. *Pliny* speaks of *Antipater* the Poet who lived very long, and every year on his Birthday had a Feaver; *Galen* saies, he hath seen Quintans but obscurely, but *Avicen* boasts hee hath seen many, but they are rarely contingent.

Prefages.

Hippocrates prefages thus of these Feavers, the Nocturnal is not dangerous, but long; the Diurnal is shorter, and sometimes they bring to a Consumption; the reason is, because the night is likened to Winter, at which time cold humours move, and because in the night season remedies cannot conveniently be administred; a Quintan is the worst of all, for to the sound or tabid it is death, because it is vehement, proceeding from an atrabilari-ous humour, and not from a melancholly juyce; a Sepran is long, but not lethal, and so a Nonan.

The

The Cure differs not from that of an exquisite or spurious quartan.

Take of the leaves of Sena three drams, the rootes of true black Hellebore one dram, of Anise-seed, Dodder of Time, Diagridium each half a dram, Mastick, and salt Gemmeous each a scruple, Cloves half a scruple, make a fine Powder, give a dram in a little White-wine on the fit day in the morn early once a week.

A powder
for an in-
termitting
quartan.

CHAP. XXI.

Of confused, compounded, and erratic Feavers.

ALL these are of the kinde of essential Feavers, and differ not from the precedent, neither in matter nor putrefaction, for they are all putrid, but in the seat and motion of the morbigical humour.

A confused Feaver is so called from the seat, when humours doe equally putresce in the greater or lesser veines; ver. as if choller and flegme doe putresce together

Of a confused Feaver

together in the greater veines, there shall be two continual Feavers, because these two humours mixt doe putrefie in the same place, beginning and ending together, and by reason of this mixtion they cannot be known distinctly, or apart, because their signes are confounded; from whence this Feaver hath its name; likewise if both those humours putrefie in the lesser veines which are in the habit of the body, or in the Stomach, Liver, Mesentery, Spleen, or Guts, together in the same place, there shall be two intermitting Feavers, which mixed doe constitute a confuse, and not a compound Feaver.

A Compound Feaver.

On the contrary, A compound Feaver is as oft as the humours doe inequally putrefie, not in one place (as the confused) but in divers places together, whether in the greater or lesser veines; and this Feaver hath its name from the predominant humour, as in a bastard Tertian where choller predominates; likewise if there be more flegme or melancholly humour, it shall then be called a bastard quotidian, or quartan, which Feavers are compounded,

Pound, and not confused, because their matter putrefies in divers places, and they begin and end at divers hours, because every one hath its severall essence, seat, and motion; also two quotidian, and a double tertian, and a double or triple quartan, are Compound Feavers, as often as their matter putrefies in divers places; and thus a semi-tertian which is compounded of choller putrefied in the greater veines, from whence is a continual; and flegme out of them, whence is an intermitting Feaver; or of flegme putrefied in the greater Veines, and choller out of them, and is called a Hemitritæan; thus also a Hætick Feaver with a putrid, doe make a Compound Feaver, because the efficient cause of a Hætick is in the solid parts, and of the putrid in the humours, but an Ephemera joyned with other Feavers makes no compound; otherwise there could bee no simple Feaver; the symptoms also which accompany Feavers constitute no compound, one because they are not of the essence of Feavers, though they increase, foment, and prolong them.

The

Of the Erratick Feaver.

The Erratick Feaver is so called, because its fits observe no proportion, for their beginnings are inordinate, resembling no species of any certaine simple, or compound Feaver; an Erratick Feaver then is of no certaine species, for it is neither quotidian, tertian, nor quartan, nor much less a continual, for being so called from the uncertaine insult of the fits, it is plaine it cannot bee continual, though it may bee joyned with a continual, as well as other intermitting Feavers; an erratick then is from no certaine kind of humour as other intermittings are, but either from the humours confounded together, and unequally premixt, and putrefying in the habit of the body, or from one humour but changed from it self and passing into another, for how much the humours are changed in the body of the sick, so much are the circuits of the fits varied; and bloud is most of all transmuted when it putrefies, part of it passing into yellow choller, part into black.

The Causes.

The causes of these Feavers are many, one is the inequality of Summer and Autumne; another when a humour

humour begins to putrefie in a particular part, and another flowes to it from other parts, which was before bounded in them, or was redundant in the whole body; a third is errour in diet, quantity, or quality of the humour, strength of the Patient, &c. they are long, and of evil judgement; he that would distinguish them rightly must bee well versed in the knowledge of simple Feavers, both continual and intermitting.

The signes of Compound Feavers differ not from those of the simple intermitting, as a double intermitting tertian begins as a simple with rigour, and sometimes with vomiting, and ends with sweat; Compound Feavers are seldome of divers intermittings, but if it happen the first dayes, they are scarce discernable.

Compound Quartans begin with horriour, as the simple intermittings, and they are the longest of all. they are thus distinguished; a double quartan growes furious two dayes, and is quiet the third, the fourth, and fifth; again is furious, and so consequently a triple quartan every day begins with

K

hor-

horror, but every fourth day the Feaver is more grievous, as if it were a simple quartan.

Every intermitting Feaver of divers kinde may be complicate with another of the same kinde, if it be in divers places, as if a quotidian bee mixt with a tertian, on one day there shall be two fits, but on the next only one, that of the quotidian; and on the third day there shall be two, on the fourth but one, and so forwards, the one shall begin with coldness, the other with rigour.

If a quotidian be mixt with a quartan, then the fourth day there shall be two fits, one with coldness, the other with horror, on the other dayes but one, that of the quotidian. If a tertian and quartan concur, the first insult shall be of the tertian with rigour, the second day there shall be no Feaver, the third day the tertian shall recur, on the fourth a fit of the quartan, on the fifth another of the tertian, on the sixth none, on the seventh there shall be a double fit, one of the tertian, and another of the quartan, and so on. If a putrid Feaver be joyned with a Hectick

it

it makes a compound, because the heat of this possesses the substance of the heart, that, the humours.

The signes of both are taken from the pulse hard and unequal; from the urine, mordent heat, and manner of their motion, if it be bilious the invasion will be every third day, if a quartan, every fourth, if a quotidian, every day, either with rigour, horror, or coldness; and the exacerbations, and remissions of the putrid Feaver will be at its set hours.

CHAP. XXII.

Of a Semitertian Feaver.

THIS Feaver *Hippocrates* calls the horrid Feaver, from its horror, or violent shaking, it is a Compound Feaver, and is two-fold, exquisite and not exquisite, that is made up of a continual quotidian, and an intermitting tertian, for it is more easie for a quotidian to be continual than a tertian,

The signes
of a Semi-
tertian.

an, and its fits are longer than those of a tertian.

Besides, the horreur is not every day, but every other day, when then the fits both of tertian and quotidian meet together, and are confounded, but on the middle dayes there is only a refrigeration proper to the quotidian, the reduplications are every third day, not such as a tertian, but dimidiately like them, because the type of the tertian is changed by the flegme of the quotidian.

This Feaver is sometimes caused from a continual tertian, and intermitting quotidian, and not from two continuals, or two intermittings, as *Archigenes* and *Celsus* would have it; whose opinions were they true, it would not be horrifical, as *Hippocrates* and *Galen* describe it, for horreur proceeds from rigour and cold mixt.

Signes of a
non-ex-
quisite
Semitex-
tion.

The Non-exquisite is two-fold too, the one when choller predominates, the other when flegme; if choller prevail, there is a rigour and no horreur, and it comes sooner to its state without many reduplications, the heat is more acrid, with vomitings, and dejections yellow,

low, &c. but if flegme predominate, there is rather a chiliness than horrore, and many reduplications, with flegmatick excretions, less heat, &c. these Feavers are frequent in *Aethiopia*, *Italy*, and other hot Countries, the gentlest of them is twenty four hours, the middle sort thirty six, the strongest forty eight; if it bee exquisite every third day it is horrifical, the pulse hard and unequal, and so the heat, the urine crals and turbulent; sweats in these Feavers are bad, because they are symptomatical, and not from Nature conquering, &c.

This Feaver is reckoned amongst the deadly, and sometimes lasts a whole month; sometimes degenerates into a Hestick, sometimes to a Dropsie, by reason of the many obstructions; sometimes it is shorter, when the matter is little, and contained in the common ducts.

Prognosis.

For the Cure, if need be, first give a Glister, then take of Cinamon half a dram, Agarick Trochiscate two scruples, Rhubarb four setuples, honey of Roses and Diaphænicum each an ounce, infuse them in a decoction of

A Purg.

K 3 Succo.

Succory, Hyssop, Liquorice, Raisins stoned, Figgs, Anni-seed, flowers of Time, Bugloss, and Elder, all night over the warme embers, streine it, and give it at the time of remission.

A Sirrup
against
thirst.

Take of the simple sirrup of Vinegar four ounces, use it with the decoction of Barley, or with Ptisan made of Barley, Raisins stoned, Figgs, and Liquorish, or with a decoction of Sorrel rootes, or Water and Sugar, if Vinegar displease, use sirrup of Pomgranates.

In a spurious one if choller predominate, let your cholagoges exceed the Phlegmagoges, and so on the contrary; if the stomach be offended, give gastrical Medicines, and so of other parts.

An opening
Apo-
zema.

Take of Sorrel, Grasse, Butchers Broome, and Asparagus roots, each one ounce, of both Succories, Fumitory, and the Capillary Plants each a handful, Liquorish six drams, Prunes twenty, Figgs twelve, Endive-seed three drams, Anise two drams, Elder and Burrage flowers each a small handful, Time half a handful, boyle them to a pinte, and adde honey of Roses and

and Oxyſaccharum ſimple, each two ounces, clarify it, and aromatize it with powder of Diarodon Abbat-
tis.

In the declination provoke ſweat and urine, the Diſeaſe being contumacious is exaſperated by ſtrong Purgers, and yeelds not to gentle, but by meane ones often repeated is overcome; bleed if the Sick bee plethorick, young, and ſtrength give leave, &c.

Other Compound Feavers being cauſed from putrid matter are cured by the ſame method, and the ſame remedies as baſtard intermittings are; the confuſed Feavers if from putrid matter in the greater Veines, are cured as continual Feavers, if not as intermittings; the Erratick as baſtard intermittings, quotidian, tertian, or quartan.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of a Heſtick Feaver.

Of the
Name.

ΕΨΤΙΚΗ, that is, a Heſtick is taken for every Feaver that is hard to be removed, whether it be from flegme or melancholly, and is opposed to the Schetick Feaver which is easily removed, it hath its name from ἐξῆς, which is a habit, because it is stable and permanent.

The Defi-
nition.

For a Heſtick Feaver is a preternatural heat kindled in the solid parts, which first occupies the substance of the heart, and then diffuses it self into the rest of the solid parts of the body, through the Veines and Arteries.

The Divi-
sion.

This Feaver is continual, and hath but one fit from the beginning to the end, without any intermission or remission, unless it be joyned with a putrid Feaver; every Heſtick is Simple, or Compound, that is either universal or particular; the universal is that which first seizes on the substance of the heart, then on the other parts, and this is seldome; a particular one is that

that which firſt invades the ſubſtance of ſome private part, and at laſt the heart; and this is frequent, as of the Lungs in a Piſſick, of the Midriffe, Liver, &c. A Compound one is that which hath a putrid Feaver joyned with it; a Simple Feaver is further divided into three degrees, the firſt is, when the body of the heart, and the other ſolid parts are newly inflamed, and this degree laſts as long as the ſubſtantifical and radical moiſture doth conglutinate the terrene parts, and is ſufficient to nourish and toment the fiery heat, as Oyle doth the flame of the Cotton in a Lamp, and this is hard to be known, but eaſie to be cured.

The third and worſt ſort is called *μαχασμωνδης*, becauſe it hath adjoyned a hot and dry Conſumption, and is then when the humour is wholly waſted, and all the ſolid parts are as it were burnt, and turned into aſhes, as the Cotton of the Lamp is for want of the affuſion of more Oyle, for thus the ſubſtantifical moiſture being quite ſpent, the native heat is extinguished, and cannot bee reſtaured by *Enchymons* aliments, and this degree as it can-

cannot be hid, so it cannot bee cured. The second degree is of a middle nature between them, and how much the nigher or further to the first or last, is by so much the easier or harder to cure, they all differ only gradually.

The Causes.

The causes external are from the Six Non-natural things, as the hot Air, long Hunger, Watchings, suppression of Excrements, &c, the internal are from a bilious temperament, a continual Fever ill cured, as a causus and continual tertian, and not from a quotidian or intermitting tertian, from a Putrified lientery, or such Diseases in which the nourishment being incoad, or ill concoct, doth not hamestate the solid parts, which being destitute of their aliment, and conceiving a more acrid and feaverish heat, grow hot and dried.

Signes of the first degree.

The first degree may be known by the prerer-natural heat, if at first touch of the Artery it be acrid and mordent; if after drink or meat a heat presently flushes in the face from the sublation of vapours, this heat is at first so gentle that the Sick deny themselves to be feaverish, for things done by degrees

cause

cause no paine, saith *Hippocrates*; as Plants at their first sprouting are easily pulled up, but are hardly known unless by the skilful Herbarist, so this degree is easily cured, but hardly discovered, unless by the learned Physician.

The signes of the second kinde are not only from the mordent heat of the pulse being felt, but in the soles of the feet, and palmes of the hand; besides, the pulse is harder and dryer than in the former, because the feaverish heat works not only on the rorid substance of the heart, but on its primogenious humidity, whence nourishment failing, the Sick necessarily falls away, the urine is higher coloured by reason of the intense heat, depopulating not only the heart, but habit of the whole body, but less high than if a putrid were joyned with it; this degree hath a great latitude, and so is accordingly known, or cured.

Signes of
the second
degree.

Signes of the last degree are a weak pulse, small, and frequent, and hard from driness, the urine hath some fatty substance swimming in it like to Cobwebs, which denotes a quolliuation of the

Signes of
the third
degree.

the ſimilar parts, the eyes are hollow, their humours being waſted, the temples fallen, the ſubſtantifical humour of the miſcles being conſumed, the forehead dried, the nayls crookt, the eyelids ſcarce moveable, the Hypochondria diſtended, the ſkin hard and dry, cleaving to the bones, the fleſhy ſubſtance being waſted. A Heſtick ſeldome poſſeſſes Children, often young cholerick bodies, and old men that are of a hot and dry temper, and thoſe that are long necked, and narrow breasted, &c. thoſe that have a *Hippocratical* face are paſt cure, and ſuch as have a looſeneſs.

The Cure.

The cure of the firſt degree differs little from that of a Diary, for it proceeds from the ſame manifeſt cauſes, but more vehement, which are inherent in the habit of the body, and therefore requires ſtronger remedies; let the diet be euchymous, liquid, cold, and moyſt, and increaſſating to hinder diſſipation, as Broths altered with Lettice, Purſlane, Marigolds, Violets, Burrage, Wood-forrel, Spinage, &c. let the drink be piſſan, or water boyled with ſirrup of Maiden-hair, or the

Alex-

Alexandrine Julép with a little Vinegar, if it proceed from an Ephemera ; old age may be allowed a little small Wine at meals.

Take of the leaves of Mallows, Violets, Burrage, Lettice, each a handful, Prunes twelve, the four great cold Seeds each three drams, Water-Lilly-flowers and Violets each a small handful, boyle them in water, and in a pint of the colature diſſolve of ſimple Diaprunes, and Caſſia with ſugar each ſix drams, honey of Violets, and oyle of Water-Lillies each an ounce and half, make a Glifter, if you would have it nourishing too, then boyle them in the broth of a Weathers head, or in Capon broth, with the yolks of eggs. A Glifter.

If the ſtomach be ſoul, take of Man- A Potion.
na of Calabria an ounce and half, ſirrup of Roſes ſolutive, with Rhubarb if choller abound, or with Agarick if ſlegme, and give it in a little Chicken-broth, or ptiffan, ſtronger remedies muſt not be uſed. To correct the acrid heat, and drineſs.

Take of ſirrup of Vinegar ſimple, or Oxysaccarum, or of the juyce of Endive, or Poppy, if the Patient reſt not, three ounces

ounces, Bugloss and Wood sorrel water each six ounces, make a Julep.

Baths.

Baths are good which by their warmth open the passages, and draw the blood to the habit of the body, if you give a cup of Asses milk with sugar of Roses to them while they are in it; then to prevent sweating anoynt the back bone, and the emunctories, and extreame parts with this Lini-ment.

**A Lini-
ment.**

Take of oyle of Violets, or Water-Lillies, or sweet Almonds, and oyle of Roses, or Myrtells, each three ounces, mixe them for your use.

A Condit

If you mixe in broth a little of this condite, and give it before meat, you will profit much, *viz.* Conserve of Violets, and Water-Lillies, and the bark of the rootes of Bugloss, condite each an ounce, of the resumptive Powder newly prepared three drams, or instead of it Melon and Coweumber-seeds each a dram and half, powder of Diatriasantalum, and Diamargaritum Frigidum, each half a dram, sugar of Roses sufficient, make a condite and cover it with gold.

The second degree is also cured by
euchy-

euchymous diet and alteration, with liquids, becauſe they are ſooner and eaſier diſtributed into the habit of the body, and doe more plentifully nourish, ſaith *Hippocr.* εὐχὴν πλεονάζειν, &c. if the Heſtick proceed from the ptiſſick, or continual Feaver, you muſt recurre to their proper Chapters, likewise if from the inflammation of ſome viſcus, or the guts, &c.

The Cure
of the ſe-
cond de-
gree.

Take of the reſumptive oyntment two ounces, oyle of ſweet Almonds one ounce, powder of Florentine, Flower-de-luce four ſcruples, Saffron a ſcruple, anoynt the breaſt and back warme; if there be a looſeneſs anoynt the belly with Unguentum Comitiffæ: all this while let him take every morne at four of the clock half a pint of Aſſes milk warme from the Teat, with two ſpoonfuls of ſugar of Roſes powdered, waſh his mouth and ſleep upon it, if he ſlept not afore.

An oyn-
ment for
the breaſt.

This milk becauſe it is more ſerous, deterſive, and coole, is beſt in a Ptiſſick, but if you would nourish, Womans milk is beſt; if conſolidate an ulcer, then Cowes or Sheeps milk, becauſe it is more cheeſie and butyrous.

The
choyce of
Milks.

The

The third
degree.

The third degree being incurable by the consent of all, I shall speak but little of it, let their Chamber be large that they may breath the cool air, let their meat be very nourishing and often taken in small quantity, especially Womens milk, let the drink be prissan, or small Wine, cause rest, with Diacodium, or a Pill of Cynogloss, or Laudanum, use cooling moistning, and nourishing Glisters, and Juleps, to moderate, if not extinguish the fire in the solid parts. Take of the confection of Hyacinth, or Alkermes four scruples, Pearl two scruples, fragments of the Five precious Stones, and red Coral finely powdered each a scruple, powder of Diapenidium without the species the weight of them all, of the finest Sugar an ounce, fix leaves of Gold, make a powder, and dissolve a spoonful in every small quantity of prissan, or what else you give, it wonderfully restores the lost strength.

A short
cure of a
Compound
Heetick.

A Compound Heetick is hard to know, unless to the Learned, who can distinguish the forme and type of every Feaver; this is cured by bleeding, if there be a plenitude, or the Couries,

or

or Hemorrhoids bee suppressed, or by gentle Purgers if there be a Caco-chymie no wayes respecting the Consumption, but the Plethora, or Caco-chymy, saith *Hippocrates* and *Galen*.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Malignant and pestilent Feavers.

Kακονθεῶν πυρετῶν, that is, of malignant Feavers, some are essential, others symptomatical; the essential have a great analogy with putred Feavers, from which they differ not in matter, but only by a malignant quality venenate and contagious, either produced in us, or induced into us; they differ also from Hecticks, not by macilency, which in these is caused by degrees in them speedily, which variously waste the substance of the body, as the Leipyria, Syncope, &c. of which in their place.

The division and difference of malignant Feavers.

The Symptomatical Feavers are those which follow the inflammations

L

of

of the Viscera, and Burning-feavers, from which they also differ by their malignant quality, as the essential also doe.

**Of a Leipyria
Feaver.**

A Leipyria is two-fold, the one essential, the other symptomatical; the essential is caused from glasse flegme cold in the third degree, collected in the bowels, though with some mixture of choller, yet notwithstanding that it may putrefie, the heat is called from the external parts, to the internal, in which is kindled no small fire, hence it is that the inwards burne, and the outward parts are cold, from whence if a thirst follow, it is deadly the fourth day, or sooner, saith *Hippocrates*.

The Cure.

This is cured as a continual quartan, and if symptomatical as a caufus, or continual tertian, with this caution, that to all remedies both internal and external, we mixe something cordial, which may retund the venenate and malignant quality without any manifest heat.

**A Syncopal
Feaver.**

A Syncopal Feaver hath its name from the Symptome, because the diseased are troubled with faintings and swoonings, by reason of the exact

sense

sense and hurt of the mouth of the Stomach.

The efficient cause is either crasse The Cause
 flegme putrefied in the stomach; with
 some malignant or venenate quality,
 which carried upwards to the mouth
 of the stomach doth villicate and
 wound it, from whence is paine and
 faintings, and sometimes a Syncope;
 that is, a sudden loss of strength, with
 sweats more or less; sometimes it is
 from æruginous choller which is wholly
 pernicious, whose vapour carried
 to the mouth of the stomach doth
 wound it, from whence are faintings;
 Convulsions, and death, unless it be
 vomited up, as *Galē* mentions in a
 young man; this Feaver is very rare;
 and observes the type of a quotidian,
 which is worst towards the evening.

If it come from praisinous or æruginous
 choller, the signes are taken from The signes
from praisinous
choller.
 a hot and dry season of the year; from a
 young, macilent, and bilious body, or
 from a continual burning feaver, or
 tertian, with a malignant quality, which
 usually kills before the fourth fit; that
 from æruginous choller is worse, the
 pulse is swift, from the abundance of
 L. a. 1. 1. heat;

heat, inequal from the multitude of the obnoxious humour oppressing Nature, hard from the driness of the Humour and Vessels, small from the weaknes; the parts about the heart and whole body seemes putt up, and tumid, the colour is vitiated, in some white, in others livid or black, the belchings are acid if from flegme, bitter from porraceous choller, the eyes prominent, the tongue acid and black, they are best when quiet and unmoved.

The Cure.

The humour is to be carried away by gentle Glisters, and purged epistactically, alwaies adding Cardiacal Medicines against the malignant and venenate quality, and if the Patient be nauseative give a vomit.

**A Glisten
for flegme.**

Take a sufficient quantity of broth, and beyle in it Mercury, Balme, and Burrage. each a handfull, the tops of Dill, with Cammomel, and Melilot-flowers each a smalhandful, course Bran two Pugills, Figgs twelve, Aniseed two drams, streine it, and dissolve of Hiera an ounce, honey of Mercury, and oyle of Cammomel, each an ounce and half, the yolks of two Eggs, and give the Glisten. Take

Take of Mallows, Violets, Burrage, Purslane, Balme, each a handful. Prunes sixteen, of the four greater cold Seeds each two drams, Water-Lilley-flowers a handful, dissolve in the colature Diaprunum simple, and Cassia with Sugar each six drams, honey of Roses, and oyle of Roses, each an ounce and half, give it at the time of remission.

A Glistre
for ruginous chol-
ler.

Take of Manna of Calabria, and sirup of Roses solutive, with Agarick, each an ounce and half, drink it in a little fresh Chicken broth, boyle in the broth three drams of Citron pill.

A minora-
ting Purge
for flegme.

Take of Cinnamon a scruple. Rhubarb four scruples, Tamarinds two drams, Cassia newly drawn an ounce and half, infuse them all night over warme embers in Chicken-broth, in the decoction of Succory, Purslane, Citron-seeds, Bugloss, and Water-Lilly flowers, straine it, and adde sirup of Violets of nine infusions, or of Succory, with a double quantity of Rhubarb. or of Roses solutive an ounce and half, give the potion.

A purge for
choller.

Take of Agarick Trochiscate for flegme, Rhubarb for choller, half a dram, imperial Pills a dram, with

Pills

L 3 honey

honey of Roles, or sirrup of Violets, make them up.

**A Julep for
flegme.**

Take of the sirrup of Citron pill Conserved, and of sower Pomgranates each two ounces, Balme, and Bugloss water each six ounces.

**An Apo-
zem.**

Take of Bugloss roots two ounces, dried Citron pill one ounce, if flegme abound, but of Sorrel, and Grass roots, if æruginous, or prassinous choller, each one ounce, Succory, Endive, Purslane, Lettice, Burrage, Scabious, Devils-bit each a handful, Balme, and *French* Lavender for flegme, each half a handful, Raisins stoned twenty, Liquorish six drams, Prunes for choller eight, white Poppy, and the four greater cold Seeds or Carduus Benedictus, and Aniseed, each two drams for flegme, the Cordial flowers a Pugil, boyl them in water to a pint, add sirrup of Pomgranates three ounces (which is good for them both) make an Apozem, and aromatize it with a dram and half of Saxafras; if you would make a magistral sirrup in one part of the decoction without sirrup, infuse of Cloves a scruple, Agarick Trochiscate an ounce for flegme, or Cinnamon a dram, and

and Rhubarb an ounce and half, for choller, straine it, and boyle it gently to a sirrup with Manna, and sirrup of Roses, each half a pound, the dose is two ounces in a decoction of Burrage, or broth twice a week.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Cardiacal Feaver.

THis Feaver hath its name from the heart, and is of the same kinde with malignant and colliquating Feavers, and not much unlike to the Synopall; there is a great heat with it, and the face lookes red, great strivings of the heart, little and frequent breathing, insomuch that they are compeld to sit upright, like the Orthopnoical; and are pained on the region of the heart; the Disease inclining, they have a thin sweat, a cold breath, and then follow syncopes, and death.

The signes

The cure is the same with that of a Burning-feaver, both for cooling and moystning diet, and for bleeding, promising the Glister there described, if the body be bound; in altering the humours adde a fourth, or sixth part of

The cure.

hot Alexipharmaca, by reason of the malignant and pernicious quality that is impressed, and then empty the humours with Manna, Cassia, &c. allay the thirst with Julep of Violets, or Poppies.

**Typhodis
Feaver.**

Amongst malignant Feavers are reckoned also those that doe variously impair the substance of the body, whether by degrees or speedily, as the τυφωδης, ελωδης, &c. the τυφωδης is a kind of Feaver, in which by reason of the excessive heat, the sick seem to be suffocated, and may be called an erysipelatose one, and is cured as a continual tertian.

**The moyst
Feaver.**

ελωδης, that is, the moyst Feaver is so called, because presently after the first day the sick begin to sweat, and by sweating their strength is so wasted, that they finde little or no benefit by it, in the year 1528. this Feaver spread it self from *England* into *France*, and in short space killed the stoutest men by sweating, all remedies against it being invalid the *French* named it *Suette* and numbred it amongst the Pestilential by reason of its malignant and venenate quality, the *Greeks* call it υδρονιγματος.

A 556

Ἀσώδης πυρετός is called by Hippocrates, the restless implacid Feaver; in this the sick are alwaies tossing, changing their posture of lying, loath all things, are distended in the Hypochondria, thirst, watch, or are delirous in their sleep.

The restless Feaver.

The internal cause is a crass, acrid, and bilious humour, imbibed in the coates of the stomach, sometimes it is from internal pains, the pulse suddenly failes, and the use of all remedies is prevented; let the diet be incisive, refrigerating, and moistning, and if occasion be, give this Glister.

The signes.

The Cause.

Take of Violet leaves, Gourds, Purslane, and Nettles, each a handful, the four great cold Seeds, and Nettle-seed, each two drams, Camomel and Violet flowers, each a pugil, boyle them in water to a pint, and in the colature dissolve Diaphanicum, honey of Roses, and Oxymel simple each an ounce, oyle of Water-Lillies an ounce and half.

A Glister.

To allay the thirst, use the juyce of Pomgranates, or Citrons, or the sirrups made of them, &c.

Take of Cinamon a scruple, Rhubarb four scruples, Cassia newly drawn
an

A Potion. an ounce and half, infuse them in the infusion of Damask Roses, or in the decoction of Succory, Marigolds, Borage, Prunes, with Nettle-seed, and the Cordial flowers, streine it, and give it; procure sleep with sirrup of Poppy, and a little Diamargaritum frigidum.

The Colliquating Feaver.

Συντηνικος is called by the Latines the Colliquating Feaver, by whose vehement heat not only the fat, but the flesh and substance of the solid parts are melted away, & this is of the kind of malignant Feavers; it is caused two wayes, the one when the colliquation is by degrees, as in Heeticks, and the Marasmus; the other, when both fat and solid parts are suddainly dissolved, and this is a most grievous and dangerous disease, it differs from a Marasmus because in this, that porttion of flesh which is colliquated is always like a vapour, breathed forth by insensible transpiration, but in the colliquating Feaver it flowes to the belly in the species of a bilious stinking crass humour, the external causes are, watchings, sadness, malignant Medicines, &c. and this is not lethal.

The cause.

The internal cause is a servid heat with a malignant quality which doth

not always dissolve the body by insensible transpiration, but sometimes by manifest excretions.

The signes are rufous, crass, stinking dejections, sometimes fat and viscid, with a spume or froth which indicates heat, the nose grows sharp, and the eyes hollow, which latter signes if they appear at first, we are not to meddle; Hippocrates proposes two remedies, the one the cremor of Barley, the other cold Water, with acid sirrup made up with Sugar, and not with Honey; give Glisters if occasion be, or eccoproticks, for the first region of the body, with opening and cooling decoctions. if there be obstructions, and condites, and cardiacal powders, as are described in the Chapter of a continual tertian.

The signes

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Feaver from Crudity.

ῥότῳ πυρετός, that is, a Feaver from Crudity, though the word Crude be applied to various things, yet in this place it is taken for a raw cold humour, contained in the first passages, or in the whole body; this Feaver differs from

Of the
Name.

an

an Epiala, not in matter, nor in the place of putrefaction, but in malignity, and therefore is not voyd of danger, especially if it be joyned with an inflammation of stomach or liver, for sometimes it is without them.

The Signs.

If the crude humour putrefie in the first passages there will be a nauseousness, slower belchings, with idleness, or unseasonable exercise, as Venerly presently after meat, &c. if it bee in the whole body the urine will be thin, and watery, the contents divulged, the colour pallid, plumbeous or livid, the whole bulk somewhat swelled, the pulse unequal, obscure, with a dulness of the senses; make a Glister with Hiera Catholicum, honey of Roses, oyle of Camomel, decoction of Mallows, Mercury Origanum, Dill, &c.

**A minora-
ting purge.**

Take of Catholicum an ounce, infuse it all night in the infusion of Damask Roses, streine it, and adde sirrup of Succory, with Rhubarb duplicated, an ounce and half, give it in the morn; if strength and age permit, and a high tinct urine require it, let blood in the axillary veine in small quantity, with a narrow Orifice.

All

All attenuating things used must not be very hot, lest the Feaver be increased. **A Rule.**

Take of sirrup of Vineger, and juyce of Endive, each two ounces, Succory & Wormwood-water each six ounces. **A Julep.**

Take of Grass-roots, Butchers Broom, and Asparagus, each an ounce, of Succory, Agrimony, Endive, the Capillary Plants, & Sea-wormwoode each a handful, Origanum, and Balm each half a handful, seeds of Carduus Benedictus, Citron, and Anise, each two drams, flowers of Bugloss and Time, each a pugil, boyle them in water to a pint, with Oxymel simple three ounces, make an Apozem, and aromatize it with Cinamon. **An Apozem.**

Take of Cinamon a scruple, Rhubarb four scruples, Catholicum half an ounce, Cassia newly extracted an ounce, infuse them in part of the Apozem, and to the expression, adde sirrup of Roses, with Agarick an ounce and half, give the potion, and give no stronger; take of the Conserve of Citron pill three drams, old Mithridate, or Treacle, or Aurea Alexandrina, a dram with Sugar, give the Bolus next day three hours before meat. **A Purg.**

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